OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

The Bombay Gazette

No. 10,830—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, AUGUST 13, 1883.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

QUARANTINE AT EGYPTIAN AND CONTINENTAL PORTS.

ARRANGEMENTS have been made for PASSING the Company's steamers THROUGH THE SUEZ CANAL in QUARANTINE, thus avoiding any detention in Egypt.

The HOMEWARD MAILS are now being landed at VENICE, but the Quarantine, which is still imposed at this and all other Continental Ports, PREVENTS the landing of PASSENGERS, and the QUICKEST route by which they can reach England is to proceed to PLYMOUTH DIRECT.

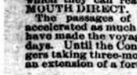
The passages of the steamers will continue to be accelerated as much as possible. The last four steamers have made the voyage from Bombay to Plymouth in 23 days. Until the Continental route is again open, passengers taking three-monthly Return Tickets will be allowed an extension of a fortnight, if required.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 9th August, 1883.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.



THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains	TUESDAY
L. SIAM	3041	500	E. Ashdown	14th Aug.
— VENETIA	2726	500	A. B. Daniell	21st ,,
L. PEKIN	2309	600	A. Symons	28th ,,
— SURAT	3142	530	C. R. Edwards	4th Sept.
L. HYDASPES	2981	530	Geo. Scrivener	11th ,,
— CATHAY	2863	3 0	W. M. Robbie	18th ,,
				FRIDAY.
L. AUSTRALIA	3664	600	F. Alderton	28th Sept.
— BOKHARA	2932	500	H. Weigheil	5th Oct.
L. ASSAM	3035	500	S. F. Cole	12th ,,
— LOMBARDY	2726	300	W. E. Breeze	19th ,,
L. ROSETTA	3502	600	G. W. Brady	26th ,,

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, and TRIESTE, by every Mail, and to MARSEILLES by every alternate Mail.

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London calling at Plymouth. By the others, passengers change vessels at Suez.

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	On 1883.
DECCAN	3129	550	A. W. Adamson	..24th Aug.
SUTLEJ	4191	750	A. H. Johnson	..7th Sept.
ROHILLA	3000	600	W. Barratt	..21st ,,
VERONA	2726	300	W. E. Breeze	..5th ,,

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, August 9, 1883.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO & RUBATTINO'S UNITED COMPANIES (UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT.)

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave GENOA and BOMBAY on the 14th on the 1st of each month, calling at LEGHORN, NAPLES, MESSINA, CATANIA, PORT SAID, SUEZ, ADEN and vice versa.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY

To all Ports of Italy.		To Marseilles.	
I Class ..£ 500	Including	I Class ..£ 520	Including
II do..... 340	wines.	II do..... 350	wines.
III do..... 150	With food.	III do..... 155	With food.

Children under 3 years, free; under 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Hand-books.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six and twelve months respectively from the date of LANDING.

The following or other first-class Steamers will leave Bombay:—

CHINA on Saturday, ... 1st Sept. 1883.
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO, on Monday, 1st Oct. 1883.

Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board free of charge, by the Company's steam launch, leaving Apollo-bunder between 10 and 11 a.m.

Through Railway Tickets to London, available for 2 months.

From Genoa, I Class Calais Route, R. 95 Brighton Route R. 100
,, II do. do. ,, 70 do. ,, 85
From Naples, I do. do. ,, 145 do. ,, 0
,, II do. do. ,, 103 do. ,, 3

For Hand-books of Information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

Bombay, July 3, 1883.

CIE NATIONALE DE NAVIGATION.

REGULAR MONTHLY STEAMERS TO MARSEILLES.

THE new first-class steamer CHOLON, 2,700 tons register, 450 horse-power, will leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES direct on the 20th August She carries a Doctor and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First class to Marseilles, Rs. 500 including wines.
Children under three years of age free of charge.
,, over three and under eight ½ charge.
,, eight and under twelve ¼ charge.

The Railway fares from Marseilles to London are as follows:—

Via Calais and Dover (Mail)..... 1st class £ 7 5 0
Via Dieppe ..... 1st class ,, 5 18 1

Passengers' heavy luggage will be delivered in London free of charge to the extent allowed by the passage ticket.

For further particulars, apply to

RALLI BROTHERS,
Agents.

Bombay, 21st June, 1883.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL AND MEDITERRANEAN.

THE following sailings have been arranged:—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Name.	Tons.	H.P.	Comdr.	Sailing
s.s. VICTORIA	3,242	480	John Craig	About 29th Aug. 1883.

BOMBAY TO THE MEDITERRANEAN.

Name.	Tons.	H. P.	Comdr.	Sailing
s.s. UTOPIA	2,731	680	M'Ritchie	About 23rd Aug. 1883.

To be followed by other 1st class steamers at regular intervals.

For the convenience of *Indian* passengers an Agency has been opened at 8, Regent St., London, S.W.

For rates and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 4th Aug., 1883.

D. FERNANDES & Co., DISPENSING AND FAMILY CHEMISTS,

CHEMISTS TO HER MAJESTY'S DOCKYARD AND GOVERNMENT OUTER LIGHT-SHIPS, ALSO TO THE BOMBAY AND PERSIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

IMPORTANT TO SHIP CAPTAINS,

AGENTS AND OWNERS OF THE VESSELS.

WE beg to assure you that any orders that you may be pleased to entrust us with, shall be promptly and carefully executed and to the best advantage possible.

Medicine chests, &c., are especially filled and replenished by our own hands. We are also careful in seeing that none but the best medicines are used, and our charges are placed as low as possible. Trial order is solicited.

Liberal discount for large consumers.

D. FERNANDES & Co.,
Opposite Treacher and Co., Ld., Bombay.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY, GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA,

BOOK PASSAGES by P. & O. and all other Steamer without charge for Commission.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to OWEN & OKELL,

Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay.

THE CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

THE COMMITTEE appointed by H. E. the Governor in Council for the purpose of ensuring adequate representation of the products of the Bombay Presidency, at the INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION to be held in Calcutta, in December next, will be glad to receive CONTRIBUTIONS of ART-WARE, JEWELLERY, ETHNOLOGICAL SPECIMENS, FABRICS, and other articles of adornment or luxury, in order that they may forward the same to Calcutta.

Persons who are desirous of sending articles intended in the first place for exhibition, and afterwards for sale, are requested to communicate, as early as possible, with the undersigned.

The Committee will do everything in their power to show to advantage all articles entrusted to them, and the greatest possible care will be taken of the same as long as they are under the Committee's charge. At the same time exhibitors are requested to note that neither the President, the Committee, nor the Honorary Secretary, will be responsible for any damage arising during transmission, exhibition, detention at Calcutta, or return of goods to Bombay.

Particulars as to description of articles wanted, &c., will be found in the advertisement in the newspapers of the 1st August 1883, or may be obtained on application to the Honorary Secretary.

By order of the Committee,
J. GORDON,
Honorary Secretary.

Bombay, 1st August, 1883.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "BHUNDARA," 2,899 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 15th August, 1883, at 4 p. m., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Madras, Cocanada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopaulpore and False Point. Ports are called at in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "BURMAH," 1,080 tons, on MONDAY, 13th August, 1883, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Husreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on FRIDAY, 17th August, 1883, at 10 a.m.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 10th August, 1883. Agents.

FAVRE-LEUBA & Co., BOMBAY.

WATCHMAKERS TO THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

IMPORTANT TO SHIP CAPTAINS.

Chronometers Cleaned,
Chronometers Repaired,
Chronometers Rated,*
Chronometers given on Hire,*
Sextants Adjusted,
Index and Horizon Glasses Re-silvered,
Agates Replaced in Compasses,
Barometer Tubes Replaced, &c., &c.

Only the most experienced and thoroughly competent European Assistants employed in this branch, and all Repairs executed by us are guaranteed to be equal to best London workmanship.

* We take our Rates from an Astronomical Regulator of the highest standard, giving a mean variation of 1,4 seconds per month.

* A few thoroughly reliable instruments with splendid Rates always ready for delivery.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

POLO, POLO.

	Cash Prices.
CANES, with ashwood heads.....each	Rs. 2 4
CANES, with boxwood heads..... ,,	3 0
BALLS .....per doz.	6 0

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED, BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

DRY PLYMOUTH GIN.

TREACHER & COMPANY solicit a trial of this famed Spirit, which, from its PURITY and PALATABLE FLAVOUR, is establishing for itself a favourable reputation.

Cash Rs. 20-0 per dozen.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld., BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

REDUCED PRICES.

COPE'S GOLDEN CLOUD.

A BRIGHT HONEY DEW TOBACCO, cut ready for smoking, of full Aromatic Fragrant Flavour, and manufactured from ♥ ~.

THE FINEST SELECTED VIRGINIAN LEAF.

Per pound box, Cash Rs. 2-12.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

AIR-BEDS, CUSHIONS, and PILLOWS, INDIA-RUBBER ICE and HOT-WATER BAGS, &c.

India-rubber Air-Beds with pillows.
,, ,, Cushions, circular.
,, ,, Four cornered.
,, ,, ,, French reeded.
,, ,, Pillows.
,, Bags for applying Ice to the Head, &c.
,, Hot water Bottles for the application of Heat to the Stomach, Feet, etc.
,, Water Bed vulcanized, 6 feet by 3 feet.
,, Water and Air-Bed, Tubular, 6 feet by 2½ feet.

Water-proof Bed Sheeting.
Chapman's Bags for applying Ice to the spine.
Bellows for Beds, Cushions, and Pillows.

TREACHER AND CO., Limited, BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

VETERINARY INSTRUMENTS AND APPLIANCES.

		Rs. a.
Abscess Lancets.	Firing Irons.	
Bailing Irons.	Gum Lancets.	
Bailing Probangs.	Hobbles.	
Bistouries.	Measuring Standards.	
Bleeding Lancets.	Probes.	
Blood Sticks.	Rasps.	
Catheters.	Scalpels.	
Castrating Clams.	Scissors.	
Castrating Knives.	Seton Needles.	
Clippers.	Singeing Lamps.	
Drawing Knives.	Suture Needles.	
Dressing Horns.	Syringes.	
Fleams.	Scales.	
Complete pocket Sets of Instruments, mounted in buffalo-horn handles in folding morocco case		40 0
Veterinary Clyster Syringe and Stomach Pump with pipe for Sheep and Dogs, &c., in mahogany case		36 0
Ditto, ditto, with tobacco fumigator and Horse Catheter, in mahogany case		50 0

TREACHER & CO., Ld., BOMBAY, BYLCULA AND POONA.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the BANK, PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE and the GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK will be CLOSED on SATURDAY and MONDAY, the 18th and 20th instant, on account of the COCOANUT HOLIDAYS.

By order of the Board of Directors,
M. BALFOUR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 11th August, 1883.

FOR SALE, the "OLD NINE ELMS" PORTLAND CEMENT, as approved by Engineers. It is of a light grey colour and well ground, so as to pass through a 50 B. W. gauge sieve (or 2,000 meshes to the inch) with not over 10 per cent. residue.

This Cement will set within six hours after being mixed with water. Tensile strength 300 lbs. per 1½ inch square block.

32, Meadow-street, Fort. WARDEN & Co.

J. NEUBERG'S CIGARETTE FACTORY, 5, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

CIGARETTES manufactured daily fresh and fresh of the very Choicest TOBACCOS procurable.

FINEST TURKISH. AROMATIQUE.

		per 1,000	per 100
No. 1	EMPRESS.....	Rs. 34.....	Rs. 3 8
,, 2	PRINCE	,, 30.....	,, 3 4
,, 3	STAMBOUL.....	,, 34.....	,, 3 8
,, 4	IONE	,, 24.....	,, 2 8

MILD TURKISH, MOST DELICATE AND AGREEABLE.

		per 1,000	per 100
No. 5	SUCCESS.....	Rs. 25...	Rs. 2 10
,, 6	MEDON	,, 20...	,, 2 4
,, 7	BIJOUX	,, 18...	,, 2 0
,, 8	NYDIA	,, 18...	,, 2 0
,, 9	NYMPH	,, 15...	,, 1 12

GOLDEN SHAG, EXQUISITE FLAVOUR AND BOUQUET.

		per 1,000	per 100
No. 10	CONFIANCE...	Rs. 20.....	Rs 2 4
,, 11	ASSOCIATE ...	,, 18.....	,, 2 0
,, 12	CONSTANTIA..	,, 15.....	,, 1 12

GOLDEN VIRGINIA, PLEASANTLY FULL-FLAVOURED.

		per 1,000	per 100
No. 13	WALKYR.....	Rs. 18	Rs. 2 0
,, 14	ZULEIKA.....	,, 15	,, 1 12

Nos. 3, 4, 8, 9, 12 are without mouthpieces.

Only orders for 500 and upwards of each Brand carry the rate per 1,000.

ILLUSTRATED LIST ON APPLICATION

J. NEUBERG,
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

OUTWARD BOUND MAIL-STEAMER.

THE MAILS and PASSENGERS by the s. s. SURAT, expected on Monday next, will be landed at CARNAC, instead of Apollo-bunder.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. Company.

August 11, 1883.

PASSAGES booked by P. and O. Co. and other Lines, free of charge, and full particulars of Rates and Sailings furnished on application.

HAND-BOOKS for Homeward Passengers also supplied.

KING, KING AND CO.

August 1, 1883.

A CARD.

MR. WM. CLEMENT having RESIGNED his appointment as OVERSEER in the EUROPEAN GENERAL HOSPITAL, will COMMENCE BUSINESS in EAST-STREET, POONA, on the 1st September next.

Bombay, 12th August, 1883.

NOTICE.

I WILL NOT hold myself RESPONSIBLE for any DEBTS contracted with the CRITERION RESTAURANT.

H. CARTER.

August 9, 1883.

NOTICE is hereby given that RUSTOMJI FRAMJI KHARAS hath, with the privity and approbation of his mortgagee, CONTRACTED to SELL the LAND, HEREDITAMENTS and PREMISES hereinbelow described. All person or persons having or alleging to have any claim or interest in the said property by way of sale, mortgage, gift, inheritance, or in any otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known to us, as Solicitors for the purchaser, within 14 days from the date hereof; failing which the contract will be completed without reference to such claim or claims.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece of land containing by admeasurement 132 6-9 square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 5407, together with the messuages, tenement, or dwelling-house, and premises standing thereon, situate in Borah Bazaar Street, in the Island of Bombay, which said dwelling-house was formerly assessed under No. 71, afterwards under No. 92, and are now assessed under No. 93, and is bounded on the east by the property of Sorabji Rutonji, on the west by the said Borah Bazaar Street, on the north by the property of Rustomji Hormasji Bottlewalla, and on the south by the property of Hormasji Rustomji Bhagat.—Dated this 10th day of August, 1883.

PAYNE & GILBERT,
Purchaser's Solicitors.

PLAYING CARDS,

A LARGE AND CHOICE SELECTION FROM THOS. DE LA RUE & CO.

Each pack neatly boxed.

	Rs. a.
Palace Gold "Dexter" Moguls, with Patent Index-Pips and Rounded Corners	2 4
Palace "Dexter" Moguls, with Patent Index-Pips and Rounded Corners	2 0
Palace Gold Moguls.....	2 4
Extra-Figured Moguls	1 12
Gold Moguls Japanese Lacquer, with Rounded Corners and Ordinary Pips	1 12
Gold Moguls	1 8
"Slider" Moguls, extra thin and highly finished, with Rounded Corners and Ordinary Pips	1 8
Figured Moguls, Fancy Back.....	1 4
Figured "Dexter" Moguls, with Patent Index-Pips and Rounded Corners.....	1 8
Club-House Moguls:—Plain, White or Plain, Pin Backs	1 4
Second Moguls—Gold	1 0
Third Harrys, Rounded Corners and Ordinary Pips	0 10

COOPER AND COMPANY,

BOMBAY, Meadow-street; POONA, East-street.

FOR SALE AT JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR:

THE property of a gentleman, a well-built light MAIL-PHAETON, in thoroughly good order, by Simpson of Madras, with a pair of well matched grey Australian cobs, and a set of English-made double harness.

A powerful black Australian HORSE, broken to single and double harness, the property of a gentleman.

Just arrived a new English-built stylish and light MAIL-PHAETON, by Lewis T. Fulker, of Salisbury.

Information regarding buying and selling horses, carriages, furniture, etc., etc., can be obtained from the undersigned.

JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

NO MACHINE has ever met with such popularity as the "SINGER." It is the easiest setting and the best satisfying MACHINE in the world. Wanted Agents where we are not represented. More than 30 Agents in India. For terms and particulars postfree, 3, Church-gate-street, Bombay.

THOSE who wish to buy RICH DELICIOUS WALKER'S LIQUID Extract of Coffee and Chicory; also NALDIRE'S Paste for washing Linen—go to the cheapest house in India, BARTON & Co., Bombay.

NOTICE.—The BREACH CANDY SWIMMING BATH is OPEN.

WANTED, at once, a good COOK for the BOMBAY CLUB. Liberal wages given.

AUSTRALIAN APPLES.—Just received a few cases in splendid condition, beautiful flavour. GREEN & READ, Apollo-bunder.

IMMORTELLES, Wreaths, Crosses, and other funeral requisites of the best description over imported to Bombay.—WM. ANNUNCIATION & Co., Kalbadevie.

LOAN of Rs. 3,000 WANTED by a Government Officer. Repayment by Rs. 100 monthly and interest. Apply P., care of *Bombay Gazette*.

BRASS and STRING BAND SUPPLIER gives MUSICAL LESSONS. Apply J. A. CUNHA, No. 11, opposite Govt. Book Depot, Kalbadevie-road.

CHEAP Trousers, Angola, Cheviot and Tweed, at Rs. 6, 7 and 8 per pair, for cash only. Y. A. LACKA & Co., corner of Hummum-street, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE, hand drilling machines, small duplex punches, Ratchet braces, boiler test pumps, &c.—HORMUSJEE & Co., opposite Bank of Bombay.

WANTED, a steady MECHANICAL ENGINEER to take charge of Cotton Presses, one having former experience in Hydraulic Presses. Apply to N. H., care of this paper.

GRAND LODGE, INDIA S. C.—The Masonic Fraternity are reminded that the TIME to meet at the Apollo-bunder, TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, is 3-30 p.m. sharp.—E. FREEBORN, G. S.

WANTED, a CLERK for light office work, of a confidential character. A pensioned and one who understands accounts preferred. Must write a good hand and have good certificates as the character, &c. Salary at commencement Rs. 50. Address H. G., office of *Bombay Gazette*.

GENT.'S HOSIERY.—New Goods in every variety just imported for this department.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Limited.

THE Invested Funds of the Standard Life Office amount to Six Millions Pounds Sterling and the Revenue exceeds £876,000 per annum.

WANTED, by a first class Establishment (Fort), a respectable YOUNG LADY as BARMAID. Apply to TEMPLE BAR.

THE CHAMPION CUE, as used by Roberts, Cooke and all the best players, can only be had from JOHN ROBERTS, Jr., & Co., Limited.

TAILORING.—Just opened out a fine assortment of new Tweeds and Angolas, Waterproof Clothing, &c. Inspection solicited. John Mahomed & Co., 16, Meadow-str.

SPONGES.—Just to hand, a small shipment of HONEYCOMB BATH SPONGES, finest quality, and cheap. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

CHOLERA.—HOW TO AVOID and PREVENT IT; by DR. C. N. MEHTA, at MESSRS. KEMP & Co., Ld. Re. 1-4, by Post Re. 1-6.

MILLER and RICHARDS' PRINTING PRESSES and TYPES, &c., kept in stock FOR SALE at EWING and Co.'s, Sole Agents, Calcutta.

ANTI-CHOLERA MIXTURE arrests cholera at any stage, and has cured numbers of almost hopeless cases.—FERNANDEZ & Co., chemists, Bombay.

PRATANJEE, WATCHMAKER, specially recommends his SILVER HUNTING KEYLESS LEVER WATCH with gold crown for gentlemen, a very reliable watch suitable for India. Price Rs. 40, with guarantee for two years. No. 10, Forbes-street, Fort, Bombay.

CHEDDAR, DUTCH and GRUYERE CHEESE on cut. BACON & HAM, Sandwiches, &c., &c., also oilmanstores, at PEARSE'S, Apollo-street.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.

SPORTING AMMUNITION.

	Cash Price. Rs. a.
GUNPOWDERS—	
PIGOU, WILKS, AND LAWRENCE'S "Alliance" Prize Powder, Nos. 4 and 6 grain, 1 lb. tin	... 2 4
Do. do. per original case of 25 lbs.	... 50 0
CURTIS and HARVEY'S Nos. 2, 3, 5, and 6 (size of grain increases with the number), 1 lb. tin	... 2 4
Do. do. per original case of 25 lbs.	... 50 0
Indents for 4 cases (100 lbs.) "Alliance" Prize Powder carry a discount of 10 per cent. from the above price.	
SHOT—	
WALKER'S BEST QUALITY, Nos. S. S. G., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10 ...per bag of 14 lbs.	2 8
NEWCASTLE CHILLED SHOT, best quality, Nos. 1 to 10 ... ... do.	2 8
BULLETS—	
BULLETS, for Enfield Rifles, with boxwood plug and greased patch... ...per 100	3 4
EXPRESS BULLETS, bore ·360, ·450, ·500, ·577 ... ... do. 3-0 to	4 8
WADS—	
WHITE CLOTH, for Muzzle loading guns ... ...box of 250	0 12
THICK FELT, for Breech-loading cases, for over powder ... ...bag of ¼ lb.	1 4
WHITE CLOTH, for Breech-loading cases, for over shot ... ...bag of 500	1 4
LUBRICATING CLOTH and JUTE WADS, for ·360, ·450, ·500, and ·577 cases ...per box of 100	0 8
LANCASTER'S SHOT CONCENTRATORS, 12 bore... ... ...per box of 250	0 14
CAPS—	
CARTRIDGE, for recapping Central or Pin Fire cases... ... ...box of 500	2 0
Do. for recapping Solid Metal Cases... ... ... ,,	2 0
Eley's Anvils for Central Fire Cartridge Cases ... ... ,,	1 4
GUN CARTRIDGE CASES—	
ELEY'S BROWN, Ordinary Quality, No. 12 Gauge, Central or Pin Fire ...per 1,000	25 0
ELEY'S BLUE, Medium Quality ,, ,, ... ,,	30 0
ELEY'S GREEN, Extra Quality and Gas-tight, No. 12 ,, ,, ... ,,	34 0
Do. do. 16 ,, ,, ... ,,	33 0
Do. C. F. only do. do. 28 ,, ,, ... ,,	30 0
RIFLE CARTRIDGE CASES—	
ELEY'S BOXER, PATENT, paper covered. Bores ·450, ·500, ·577 ... ...box of 100	4 0 to 4 8
ELEY BOXER, coiled brass ... Bores ·450, ·500 ... ... ,,	5 0 to 6 0
Do, do. ·577 2¼ and 2½ inches long ... ... ,,	7 0
ELEY BOXER, BOTTLE SHAPED, ·577 reduced to ·450 Bore ... ... ,,	5 8
ELEY'S SOLID DRAWN METAL, for Express Rifles, bores ·360, ·450, ·500, ·577 ... ... ,,	13 0
WESTLEY RICHARD'S SOLID DRAWN METAL, for Express Rifles. No. 1, bore ·450, ·500... ... ... ,,	5 0 to 8 8
	8 0 to 9 8
LOADED CARTRIDGES FOR RIFLES—	
ELEY'S BOXER PATENT, for Express Rifles. Bores ·450, ·500 ... ...pkt of 100	12 8 to 13 0
Do. do. Snider Rifles. Bores ·577 ... ... ,,	10 0
ELEY BOXER, coiled brass with express bullets. Bores ·450, ·500 ... ... ,,	12 8 to 14 0
ELEY BOXER, BOTTLE SHAPED. Bore ·577 reduced to ·450, Government pattern, for Martini-Henry Rifles ... ... ,,	13 0
ELEY'S SOLID DRAWN METAL, for Express Rifles, bore ·360 ... ... ,,	5 0 to 8 8
CENTRAL FIRE RIFLE. Bores ·320, ·380, ·430 ... ...box of 50	2 0 to 3 0
RIM FIRE RIFLE. Bore ·380 ... ... ,,	2 12
LOADED CARTRIDGES FOR REVOLVERS—	
Central Fire, bores ·320, ·340, ·380, ·450 ... ...box of 50	1 14 to 2 12
Pin Fire, do. 7 m, 9 m ... ... ,,	1 12 ,, 1 14
Rim ,, bore ·230 ... ...box of 100	2 4
Do. ,, bores ·320 to ·442 ... ... ,, 50	2 0 ,, 2 12
Bulleted Breach Caps, Nos. 1, 2, and 3 ... ... ,, 100	0 14 ,, 1 12
CARTRIDGE LOADERS, &c.—	
Complete Loading with Cap, Ejector and Recapper	27 0
Turnover and closer for Central or Pin Fire cases	17 0
BARCLAY'S CARTRIDGE FILLERS, for No. 12 cases	5 4
RECAPPING MACHINES, for Pin-fire cases	6 0
Do. Do. do. Central-Fire cases	9 0
Do. Do. do. ·450, ·500, ·577, ·450	9 0
BULLET MOULDS, CARTRIDGE EXTRACTORS, etc.—	
BULLET CREASERS, OR FIXING MACHINES, for ·450, ·500 and ·577 cases each from	3 8
Do. MOULDS, for Spherical Bullets ... ... ,, ...	2 0
Do. do. ·577, Bullets ... ... ,, ...	10 8
Do. do. ·450, ·500, ·577 Express Bullets ... ... ,, ... 7 0 to 12	0
CARTRIDGE EXTRACTORS, for Nos. 10, 12, 14 and 16 Pin and C. F. cases. ... ... ,, ...	3 0
GUN CLEANERS, ·450, ·500, and Nos. 10, 12, 14, 16 ... ... ,, ...	5 0
RANGOON OIL, for the preservation of Fire-arms ... per bottle ,, ... 0 8 to	0 14
POWDER AND SHOT MEASURES, Brass or German Silver ... ... ,, ... 2 8 to	3 0
Do. MEASURES, Patent, 3 to 4 drams ... ... ,, ...	4 0
Do. FLASKS, Brass mounted ... ... ,, ...	6 0
SHOT POUCHES, Brass mounted ... ... ,, ...	6 12
WAD PUNCHES ... ... ,, ...	1 4
HUNTING BOWIE KNIVES—	
With Metal Catch, Buck Horn Handles, Scabbard and Strap complete, 6 inch blade, superior Steel	8 0
Do. 7 inch blade, superior Steel	9 0
Do. 8 ,, ,, ...	10 0

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Jerseys, Cashmere, superfine quality, plain Oxford Blue, each		4 8	5 8	6 15	7 8

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, AUGUST 11.

THE London financial telegrams of yesterday quote 5 per cent. French Rentes at 109 –a fall of ½—and three per cent. Consols, ⅛ lower, say 100. The other Stock Exchange Securities are without change. According to Reuter the position of Money is unaltered, but private advices say that rather higher rates of discount are being asked.

In the General Produce markets Wheat is reported to be firmer, and the prices for Club No. 1 to arrive *viâ* Canal has risen to 43s. and of No. 2 to 40s. 6d. The total quantity afloat for U. K. is estimated at 1,590,000 quarters. The weather reports are less favourable, and the position of the market for some time past has been more or less a weather question.

Metals are firm. Copper Braziers have advanced to £73 per ton, a rise of 10s, and Yellow Metal to 6d. per lb. or ½ higher.

The Manchester Piece-Goods Market is firm. The shipments to the East during the past month show about the average as of the previous month for all the three presidencies.

The Liverpool Cotton Market on Friday closed steady for Americans, Surats as well as for arrivals. Sales 10,000 bales, of which 1,500 bales Surats. There is no change in prices. Middling-Uplands remain unaltered, but "futures" for the month of November are five points lower, the closing quotation being 10·04 cents.

The Liverpool Cotton Market yesterday closed firm; Surats steady: arrivals firm: sales 8,000 bales, of which 600 bales Surats. No change in spot prices. In New York yesterday Middling-Uplands are unaltered; but "futures" for the month of November have risen to 10·13 cents. We hear that "the Washington Agricultural Bureau monthly report states that the average condition of the crop in ten Cotton States is 84 per cent. It is reported that the crop is injured by caterpillars, and several States are also experiencing capricious weather."

The American crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

	1883.	1882.	1881.
Week's receipts	10,000	4,800	13,300
" Exports to U. K.	11,000	14,000	18,000
" to Continent	5,000	5,000	2,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	5,333,000	4,637,000	5,741,400
" Exports to U.K. "	2,934,000	2,254,000	2,739,000
" " to Cont. "	1,822,000	1,245,000	1,722,000
" Stock in the ports	279,000	158,000	231,000
Saturday's receipts	1,000	800	2,900

The total visible supply for all Europe on the 10th instant, affords the following comparisons with the two previous years :—

	1883.	1882.	1881.
Total supply of all kinds	1,970,000	1,550,000	1,530,000
" " Surats	528,000	725,000	455,000

For the U. K. only the figures are :—

Stock in Liverpool	932,000	669,000	767,000
" London	48,000	69,000	41,000
American afloat	40,000	30,000	90,000
East Indian "	118,000	199,000	72,000
	1,138,000	967,000	970,000
Price of Mid-Uplands	5-11-16d.	7-1-16d.	6d.
" Fair Dholleras	3¾d.	4 9-16d.	4¼d.
Difference	1 15-16d.	2½d.	2 ¼d.

EXCHANGE is rather firmer, and Demand Bank Bills can be had at 1s. 7¾d. for both ready and forward delivery. There is a moderate amount of business offering, and as the export of Wheat must soon increase, we appear to have got through the dull portion of the season.

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 7¾d.
Do. Telegraphic Transfer	1s. 7 13-32d.
Do. three months' sight	1s. 7 21-32d.
Credits, do. do.	1s. 7¾d.
France do. do.	2·38½.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—There is some excitement in the market, and rates close firm at Rs. 99½ for Fours and Rs. 103¾ for Fours-and-a-half. A considerable business is reported to have taken place in the former.

SHARES.—Port Cannings have recovered to Rs. 357½. There is very little doing in Press shares. In Mill securities a further fall of about Rs. 5 per share has been established in some instances, business being reported in Bombay Uniteds at Rs. 1,040; Albert Edwards at Rs. 565; Gordons at Rs. 775; Coorlas at Rs. 670; Jeevrajs Balloos at Rs. 1,230; Khataos at Rs. 1,115; Manockjee Petits at Rs. 1,427½; Morarjees at Rs. 1,560; Orientals at Rs. 772½; Sholapores at Rs. 1,580 ex-div., and People of Indias at Rs. 295. Bombay and Burmah Tradings close steady at Rs. 3,885.

COTTON remains steady in sympathy with the tone of the home markets, but there is little business doing, and prices close a shade easier. We note :—

		Per candy.
Machine-ginned	Broach,	Rs.
Oomrawuttee,	F. G.	" 164
Do.	Good	" 158-159
Do.	F. G. F.	" 150-151
Dholleras,	F. G.	" 164-165
Do.	Good	" 159
Do.	F. G. F.	" 150-151
Bengal	Good	" 134
Westerns	Good	" 152-153
Do.	F. G. F.	" 149
Hin'gnar Saw-ginned,	Good	" 163
Oomptа		" 140

LINSEED is in fair request at Rs. 5-10 to 5-10½ per cwt.

RAPESEED continues to be inquired for, but the transactions taking place are for small lots, as stocks on hand are limited. We quote Guzerats, Rs. 7-13 to Rs. 7-14 per cwt; Cawnpore, Rs. 7-4 to Rs. 7-6.

WHEAT.—A better demand has sprung up in consequence of the hardening tendency of the home market, and a fair amount of business is reported at current prices, viz. :—White Pessie No. 1, Rs. 32 to Rs. 32½ per candy; Yellow, Rs. 27½ to Rs. 28; Luskari, Rs. 26 to Rs. 26½; Catha, Rs. 24 to Rs. 24½.

FREIGHTS are buoyant; rather more business doing at higher rates. For Liverpool *via* Canal the steamer Thessaly is nearly full, and the other boats, which will be loading soon, are asking 25s. to 26s. 3d. for Wheat, and 26s. 3d. for Measurement Marseilles, £1-7-6; Genoa, Rs. 17½.

PIECE-GOODS.—The market remains quiet, but without any quotable change in prices.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE ship Simla, 2,172 tons, Captain M. Nicholson, will sail to-day for London with a general cargo.

THE steamer Sheikh, 1,283 tons, Captain R Johnston, sailed on the 11th instant for Marseilles with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Agra, 1,235 tons, Captain J. R. Gavin, sailed on the 11th instant for London via Kurrachee with a general cargo.

THE ship County of Haddington, 1,805 tons, Captain D. Campbell, sailed on the 11th instant for Calcutta with a cargo of 42,264 Indian maunds salt.

THE steamer Saint Bernard, 1,447 tons, Captain G. Davey, arrived in harbour on the 11th instant from Cardiff (14th July), with a cargo of 2,020 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Pachumba, 544 tons, Captain T. Johnston, arrived in harbour on the 10th instant from Kurrachee (8th Aug.), with a general cargo, Mr. E. Brock, and 13 deck passengers.

THE French steamer Cholon, 1,972 tons, Captain A. Martel, arrived in harbour on the 10th instant from Marseilles (21st July) with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. H. E. Watson, Mr. and Mrs. G. P. Johnstone, Mr. H. Alexander, and Mr. S. Taylor.

ARRIVALS OF THE CHIEF AUSTRALIAN [illegible]

[illegible] July 11.
[illegible] Cardiff, July 14.
[illegible] Rangoon, Aug. 1.
[illegible] Bankok, June 19.
[illegible] Aden, Aug. 11.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commander	Destination.
11	Simla (s)	Sleeman	Zanzibar.
	Inchrhona (s)	Anthony	Port Said.
	Clan Alpine (s)	Santar	Jeddah.
	Sheikh (s)	Johnston	Marseilles.
	Agra (s)	Gavin	London, &c.
	C. of Haddington	Campbell	Calcutta.

The ship Simla, Nicholson, to London, obtained her port clearance on Saturday last.

The following vessels were entered for loading on Saturday last :—
Steamer Adria, to Mauritius.
Steamer Cholon, to Marseilles, &c.
Steamer Siam, to London, &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.			
7	A. Apcar (s)	Mactavish	London, July 6.
	Malta	Moulton	Bombay, July 19.
	Glenrosa	McEwin	Mauritius, July 11.
8	Clan Lamont (s)	Jones	Port Natal, July 14.
	Jane Porter	McCausland	Liverpool, May 5.

DAILY IMPORTS.—AUGUST 11.

FROM GLASGOW.

Utopia s—50 cases copper sheets, Lalldass Chubildass.
Clan Alpine s—25 cases whisky, Robert Brown.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Mount Lebanon s—737 bundles hoop iron, Abdoolally Goolam Hoosein.
Theseby s—16 cases colours of sorts, Tyebally Moola Tazkhan.

FROM LONDON.

Agra s—60 barrels beer, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 40 cases geneva, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.
Teheran s—4 casesoilmanstores, Tyebally Moola Tazkhan; 61 oil packages oilmanstores, candles, blacking, ham and bacon, R. Phillips and Co; 8 cases books, Gopal Narayen and Co; 21 bales paper, D. Rustomjee; 12 barrels ham and bacon and 261 packages wine and spirits, Treacher and Co; 11 cases ham, bacon, and cheese, Bolton and Co; 44 packages paint of sorts, turpentine brushes, Watson and Co; 20 cases oilmanstores and 1 case blacking, Shurifally Heptoola; 5 packages glassware, Soomar Bhima; 105 cases beer, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Theran s—13 cases aniline dye, Volkart Brothers.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 11.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Cascapedia s—40 bales cotton, Hunsraj Gordhundass and Co; 4,000 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co; 203 bales cotton dropping, S. M. Tyebjee and Co.
Thessaly s—45 bales cotton, Veljee Soonderjee; 90 bales hemp, Jewraj Goculdass; 372 cwts wheat, William Bell and Co; 6123 cwts bones, Cassum M.homed; 100 bales cotton, Dhunjee Megjee.

FOR LONDON.

Slam s—9 bales skins, V. Canjee; 14 bales hides, H Jumall; 54 cwts mother-o'-pearl shells Bhimjee Sajun; 63 cwts mother-o-pearl shells and 18 cwts aloes and cocoira, D. Peerbhoy; 1374 cwts senna leaves, P. Runchordass; 3 cases cardamoms, D. Mooljee; 12½ cwts fishmaws and sharkfins, Ludhabhoy Chuttoo.

FOR ANTWERP.

Bass Rock s—1274 cwts groundnuts, 2,527 cwts wheat, and 465 cwts linseed, Volkart Brothers; 4,000 cwts rapeseed, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Alleghany s—2,001 cwts rapeseed, F. Sauquet and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Bivouac s—2,000 cwts wheat, A. Blascheck and Co; 3014¾ cwts rapeseed, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Sheikh s—325 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

Utopia s—4,000 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co; 1,975 cwts wheat, Tyebjee and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Bhundara s—100 bales cotton, C. Rustomjee Sethna.

FOR KOBE.

Sumatra s—25 bales twist, John Fleming and Co; 25 bales twist, Dadabhoy Rustomjee; 67 bales twist, Tapidass Vurjdass and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Sumatra s—75 bales twist and 50 bales country piece-goods, David Sassoon; 35 bales twist, The N. S. and W. Co; 30 bales twist, Tapidass Vurjdass and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Sumatra s—9 bales cotton, Framjee Hormusjee Mehta; 41 bales cotton, Radhakrishan Dwarkadass; 251 bales cotton, Dewcurn Ramcoover; 19 bales cotton, Khetseedas Hurmookry; 209 bales cotton and 48 bales twist, Rajee Adam Eawal and Co; 60 bales twist, Cursetjee Bomonjee; 300 bales twist, E. D. Sassoon and Co; 43 bales twist, The N. S. and W. Co; 50 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 100 bales twist, Tata and Co; 50 bales twist, Ebram Noordin and Co; 301 cwts sharkfins and fishmaws, Ludhabhoy Chuttoo; 12 cwts sharkfins and fishmaws, 24 cwts raisins and 25 bales twist, Rehmoobhoy Hubibhoy; 14 cases oilmanstores and 1½ cwts almonds, Manockjee Poonjajee and Sons; 300 bales cotton, B. Fuckerchund; 40 bales twist, A. Sorabjee; 50 bales twist, Currimbhoy Ebram; 43 bales twist, Tapidass Vurjdass and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Sumatra s—9 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 13.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

For exparti Decree for want of written statement.

58-83—A. F. Turner—The Anglo-Indian S. and W. Co. vs. Rustonji Rustomji Wadia—Ardeair and H.

Such of the following New Long Causes, fixed for the 6th Aug., which either party had informed the Prothonotary the Deputy Registrar will be defended, will not be called on until any consent decree and undefended suits in the list are disposed of. Defended suits will stand over and be taken in their order when required.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

New Long Causes.

202-83—Hore, C. and B.—Memon Abdoola Jewa vs. Memon Abdoola Aboobhai—Payne and G.
205-83—Tyabji and D.—Vishnu Ramchundra vs. L. W. G. Rivett-Carnac—Cleveland, L. and N.
207-83—Crawford, L. and O.—Pandurung Raghoba vs. Hormusji Manockji Dadachanji.
208-83—Smith and F.—Yudhoo Kevul vs. Ludha Ebrahim—Khunderao M.
209-83—Smith and F.—Kanji Mulji vs. Gopal Purshotum—Bomonji and H.

Long Causes.

356-82—Tobin and R.—the London B. and M. Bank vs. Narayen Dhondoba—Janardhun G.—Part heard. For further direction and costs.
520-80—Bomanji and H.—Morarji Poonja vs. Cooverji Ludha and another—Hore, C. and B.

Long Causes.

467-82—M. M. Munshi—Hariprasad Suntookram vs. Jumnadas Assaram and others—Jefferson, B. and D.—Partly decreed.
119-83—Hore, C. and B.—Khutree Seedick bin Nathoo vs. Awabai, widow—Shapurjee and T.
190-81—Smith and F.—Mahomed Haji Ahmed vs. the Secretary of State for India in Council—H. Cleveland.
424-81—R. M. Sayani and J. C. Cama—Thakersey Dewraj and others vs. Hurbhum Nursey and others—Tobin and R., and Macfarlane and E.
153-83—In person (a pauper), Dayraj Luckoo vs. Crupall Luckoo.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice LATHAM.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

216-80—Smith and F.—Luckmidas Khimji and another vs. Purshotum Hurrydas and others—Khunderao M., and Nanu and H.—Part heard.
391-82—Tyabji and D.—Dharsibhai Jessa vs. Fatmabai and another—In person.—Part heard.
335-82—Cleveland, L. and N.—Peerbhoy Khakibhoy and others vs. Vurjiwan Gopal—Part heard.
189-81—Smith and F.—Cursondas Ludha and others vs. Narotum Jairam and others—M. M. Munshi.
29-82—R. M. Sayani—Mahomed Haji Ahmed vs. Damodhur Morarji and another—Tyabji and D.
115-82—Shapurji and T.—Bai Rambha vs. Manekbai Nanji and another—Macfarlane and E.
414-82—Skipsey and W.—Hurry Bhanji and others vs. Hamdas Parshotum and another—Smith and F.
368-82—Khunderao M.—Manockjal Toolsidas vs. Mohunlal Bechardas and others—H. Bicknell.
517-81—Smith and F.—Anundrao Khunderao vs. Khunderao Moreshwar and others—Shamrao P., and Tobin and R.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BIRDWOOD.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

318-82—Macfarlane and E.—Pandurung Jewha Sungjeeraj vs. Balia Mungesh Wagle and another—Shapurjee and T.—Part heard.
312-82—Payne and G.—C. A. Turner vs. Framji Cursetji Javeri.—Nanu and H.

Petition for hearing.

In the matter of the Trustees and Mortgagees' Powers Act, being Act 28 of 1866, and in the matter of the last Will and Testament of Ardeshir Hormarjee, deceased. —Chaik and W.—Hormarjee Ardeshir Hormarjee and another vs. Meherbai and others—Cleveland, L. and N.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 10.

Watson, Lieut., Manchester Regt., on leave, from Dalhousie.

August 11.

Bradshaw, Major, 25th Madras N.I., on leave, from Kamptee.
Penny, Capt., West Yorkshire Regt., on leave, from Sialkote.
Lyons, Surg.-Major, on leave, from Deesa.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 11.

Powvell, Lieut. 9th Bombay N. I., on duty, to Poona.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lt.-Col. the Hon. L. H. BAYLEY, Commandant, B. V. R. C.

Bombay, Aug. 13.

The range at Colaba will be available for practice every Friday Evening until further notice. Members must give notice of their intention to shoot before 2 p.m. on the day of firing in order that markers may be provided.

There will be drill at the Town Hall on Wednesday next, the 15th instant, at 9 p.m. Rifles and accoutrements will be issued at the Town Hall.

By order,
G. W. ROUGHTON,
Lieut. and Acting Adjt., B.V.R.C.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

By H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.
Adjutant-General's Office, Head-quarters,
Poona, August 10.

H. E. the C.-in-C. is pleased to make the following appointments :—

Station Staff—Maj. P. H. Greig, General List Infy., (Wing Comdr. 14th N. I.) to be Station Staff Officer at Ahmednagar, vice Major Fagan, whose tenure of the appointment expired on 5th instant.

No 2 (Native) Mountain Baty.—Lieut H. L. Gardiner, R. A., 2nd Subn., to be 1st Subn., vice Mercer.

Lieut. F. W. L. Birdwood, R. A., 3rd Subn. No 1 (Native) Mountain Baty., to be 2nd Subn. in No 2 Mountain Baty., but will remain with No. 1 Baty.

Lieut. C. D. Cottrell, R. A., 1st Subn. No 1 (Native) Mountain Baty., is appointed to do duty temporarily with No 2 (Native) Mountain Baty.

16th N. I.—Lieut. E. S. [illegible] Lancaster Regt.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Calcutta Gazette.)

The order of the 23rd Dec. last, transferring Mr. W. Grindlay, Asst. Magte. and Collr., to Durbhunga, is cancelled.

Mr. A. Borooah, Tempy. Joint Magte. and Depy. Collr. of the second grade, on leave, is confirmed in that grade.

Mr. Stephen Ulfat Hossein, Offg. Depy. Magte. and Depy. Collr., Bhagulpore, is transferred to Monghyr.

Mr. F. E. Pargiter, Comsr. of the Sunderbuns, is allowed leave for two months, from 8th instant.

Mr. J. Ellison, Depy. Collr., Sunderbuns, is appointed temporarily to have charge of the Sunderbuns Commissioner's Office in addition to his other duties.

Mr. N. S. Alexander, Offg. Comsr. of the Dacca Dvn., is allowed leave for two months and eighty days, from 3rd prox.

Mr. A. H. Giles, Dist. Supdt. of Police, has been granted by the Rt. Hon'ble the Secy. of State for India an extension of furlough for two months.

Mr. I.H.W.D. Clark, Offg., Dist. Supdt. of Police, Bogra, is appointed to act, until further orders, as Dist. Supdt. of Police, Rungpore.

Mrs. M. Wheeler, Inspr. of Schools, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the third class of the Bengal Subdte. Educational Service, from 1st June.

Mr. G. Lorimer, Head Master, Anglo-Persian Dept., Calcutta Madrasah, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the second class of the Bengal Subdte. Educational Service, from 4th Feb. 1883,

Mr. C. A. C. Gennoe, Asst. Sub-Depy. Opium Agent, Behar Agency, is allowed privilege leave for one month from 7th instant.

Mr. S. J. Kilby, Supdt. of the Customs Preventive Service and Sulkea Salt Golahs, is allowed leave for three months, from 14th instant.

Mr. J. A. P. Sneyd, Offg. Dist. Supdt. of Police, Howrah, is appointed to act as Supdt. of the Customs Prev. Service and Sulkea Salt Golahs, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. S. J. Kilby.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

(N.-W. Provs. and Oudh Gazette.)

Mr. F. Lincoln, Dist. Judge, Sitapur, privilege leave for 3 months, from 19th Aug. 1883, or subsequent date.

Mr. T.R. Redfern, CS, Offg. Dist. and Sess. Judge, Ghazipur, to officiate as Dist. Judge, Sitapur, during the absence on leave of Mr. F. Lincoln, or until further orders.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, the best Family Aperient Medicine, without Mercury.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, effectual in all Liver Complaints.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Sick Headaches and Giddiness.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Costiveness and Stomach Pains.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Indigestion and Flatulency.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS may be taken at all times without restraint from business or pleasure.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS should be kept ready at hand, as a dose of Aperient Medicine given in time, will frequently prevent a severe illness.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS," in a green bottle, wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address "William Lambert, 8, King William-street, Charing Cross," engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not, therefore, purchase without seeing the Government Stamp over the cork of the bottle.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, W. LAMBERT, LONDON, ENGLAND.
*** "AGENTS WANTED."

DEFECTIVE OR FAILING SIGHT.

THE sense of sight is so valuable that the importance of perfect and carefully adjusted spectacles can scarcely be overrated; although the wearing of single eye-glasses should be strictly avoided, we have the highest medical authority, confirmed by daily experience, that imperfect glasses, together with the haphazard plan of selection generally employed, are frequent causes of irremediable injury to the sight; and as no present economy can compensate for such a loss, it behoves all to be cautious how they are tempted to use the common pebble or glass spectacles now so generally sold.

For the guidance of those who are using pebble spectacles, it may be stated that when the pebbles are cut *against* the grain, and not polished on the principle which has been universally declared the most appropriate, based on scientific research, they are injurious to the sight.

Unadvisable as the unnecessary wearing of spectacles undoubtedly is, the common notion that their use should be postponed to the utmost is proved beyond dispute to be a grave mistake.

Being in possession of all the optical instruments taken over by us from Dr. A. Meniès, we are not only in a position to suit the eye sight to perfection, but to supply different accommodations for each eye which so frequently are needed.

Pamphlet with self-suiting directions free on application.

C. MARCKS & Co.
43, Rampart-row, Bombay.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

CEYLON.

MARRIAGE.

STURROCK—DALTON—August 4, at St. Peter's Church, Fort, Colombo, Ceylon, by the Venerable the Archdeacon of Colombo, John Patrick Sturrock, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China, Singapore, to Edith Constance Mary Amelia, elder daughter of E. Dalton, Esq., C.E., C.C.S.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

PENN—August 6, at Ootacamund, the wife of Mr. A. T. W. Penn, of a daughter.
VANREESEMA—August 7, at Padre Parah, Wynaad, the wife of A. C. S. Van Reesema, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

LOWIS—August 5, at sea, on board the Mira, S. J. Lowis, wife of Major R. F. Lowis, R.A.
PENN—July 30, at Mussooree, J. H. Penn, late Judge of Small Cause Court, at Jullunder, aged 66 years.
READE—August 8, at Jubbulpore, C.P., the infant son of Alfred J. M. and Helen Reade, aged 7½ months.
STEVENSON—August 8, at Muttra, Robert Douglas Murray, the infant son of Major Robert Stevenson, 13th Hussars, aged 1 year.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENT.

"SUBSCRIBER."—The Secretary of the Reading Room should complain to the Health Officer.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, AUGUST 13, 1883.

TO-MORROW'S mail-steamer will take from the shores of India a gentleman who, during the last week or two, has been experiencing a full measure of the entertainment with which Bombay dismisses a popular citizen on his final journey homewards. References, in respect of business or social matters, have been made from time to time, for the past six or seven months, to the retirement of Mr. Mackintosh Balfour from the position of Secretary and Treasurer of the Bank of Bombay. On Wednesday last he took a formal farewell of the shareholders of the institution which has been under his control during the last fifteen years. He was feasted at the Bombay Club on Tuesday, at the Byculla Club on Saturday, and by the Masonic and other bodies on various evenings. If these valedictory gatherings have been generally of an informal character, the fact is due simply to the modesty of Mr. Balfour in declining a public entertainment, and not to any absence of enthusiasm on the part of the community to give a formal and public expression of their feelings of sympathy and respect to a gentleman who has deserved well of their consideration. In many senses, Mr. Balfour has laid the Western Presidency under special obligations to him. Whether as a banker, a legislator, or a citizen, his fellow-townsmen have been indebted to him, and have profited by his sagacity, his enterprise, his zeal, and his generous hospitality. Such qualities as he possesses must naturally command the esteem of those around him, and the evidences of good-will and gratitude, which have been witnessed, will not fail, we are assured, to convey to the amiable recipient a tangible recognition of his merited popularity. During a long residence in the tropics—close on four years—Mr. Balfour has work[illegible] Bombay. We [illegible] value of his [illegible] to wean him [illegible] for his first [illegible] are right in say[illegible] Bombay that [illegible] remembrance, [illegible] would desire [illegible] There are few [illegible] er was more [illegible] community, [illegible] of the men [illegible] he commerce [illegible] assert that [illegible] splendid work will rank high [illegible] order of utility. It was in 1844 that he landed on the banks of the Hooghly, animated by the common ambition of all young Scotchmen—to make his fortune. Whether the results are commensurate to these early aspirations is, as in the case of most men, somewhat doubtful. But if Mr. Balfour should ever feel dissatisfied with the measure of his competency, it will be substantial consolation to him to know that he has contributed effectively to create handsome fortunes for other people. His connection with banking began in the Agra Bank in 1847. In due course he rose to be manager of that institution in Calcutta, and in 1861 he was appointed manager of the Agra and United Service Bank in London. In this position Mr Balfour might have continued, and his personal connection with India might have then been severed, had not the events of that memorable "Black Friday" overthrown the bank. It was admittedly through no fault of Mr. Balfour's that the bank went down in the Overend-Gurney crash of 1866; and when it was resuscitated he was at once appointed its manager. He shortly afterwards withdrew from it; and was thereupon—in 1868—appointed Secretary and Treasurer of the Bank of Bombay. Before reviewing his Bombay career, we may say that in Calcutta Mr. Balfour was distinguished by the qualities which have secured him so much popularity here. In the Mutiny he was one of the first to take up the Volunteer movement, and if promotion can be taken as a criterion of efficiency, he was an active member of the corps, for within a very short time he rose from the rank of full private to that of lieutenant, which rank he is, we believe, still entitled to retain. As a Mason and a citizen he was not less zealous in his efforts to serve the community.

In accepting the position of Secretary and Treasurer of the Bank of Bombay, Mr. Balfour undertook a responsible task—which was rendered immensely more onerous by the peculiarities of the then situation of the bank and Bombay trade generally. The city was emerging from the collapse which followed the speculation mania. Credit was overthrown, and commerce paralysed. The old Bank of Bombay had disappeared in the wreck, and with it some similar institutions which were doomed to final extinction. The community, in fact, was bankrupt in pocket, and unnerved by the magnitude of the disaster which had overtaken it. Skill, prudence, and courage were necessary to retrieve the city. From many sources, no doubt, such requisites were forthcoming, as the result now proves. The first effort at reconstruction was to resuscitate the Bank of Bombay. The new bank was constituted on December 11th, 1867. The capital was fifty lakhs. In their first report, dated July 22nd, 1868, the directors make the following reference to their initial efforts :—"The Proprietory are acquainted with the difficulties which met the directors in their endeavours to establish the bank, and so secure the Presidency the advantages of a local institution. The directors are able to report that these have been happily surmounted, that the benefits of a Government connection have been secured, and that the bank has been entrusted with the Government balance, with the charge of Her Majesty's Treasury, and with the management of the Public Debt Office and Savings Bank." Mr. Balfour took charge of the infantile institution almost as soon as it saw the light. It was, indeed, but a feeble copy of the old establishment. The old bank had a capital of two crores: the new one, as we have said, had but a quarter of that sum. It was an uphill fight to set the new concern on its legs, and to re-conquer for it something of the position occupied by the ruined bank. In the second year of its existence, the capital was raised by ten lakhs, and in 1875 it was finally extended to a crore. On Wednesday last Mr. Balfour was able to give a very gratifying account of the fifteen years' operations. The total profits earned by the bank amounted to no less than 129 lakhs, of which over 96 lakhs had been paid as dividends; a reserve fund of 24½ lakhs had been created, and all other contingencies had been adequately provided for. Although Mr. Balfour steered the bank into pleasant waters, his policy has not escaped without criticism from outsiders. It has been contended that success was inevitable, and that its prosperity would have been even greater had Mr. Balfour been more venturesome. This, of course, is a statement very easily made, and very difficult to prove. In his speech last week, he alluded to the charge sometimes brought against the bank, of having restricted business by its excessive caution. But he supplied a sufficient explanation of these charges. "The lessons taught by the old Bank of Bombay," he said, "undoubtedly made a deep impression, and tended for years, perhaps, to restrict business to an unnecessary extent." There were many persons probably who expected the bank to follow more closely on the footsteps of the old one. But, as Mr. Balfour pointed out, the present bank had not shrunk from accepting fair risk, but it had never encouraged or induced speculative operations. Whether or not the disappointed people had reason on their side, it is hardly worth while to inquire. Mr. Balfour was responsible for the success of the bank, and he acquitted himself bravely of that duty. Possibly his successor may have to strike out a new line. Banking operations in the Presidency bank have been somewhat modified by the eccentricities of the Home Government in dealing with remittances. Telegraphic transfers may have made an inroad into a lucrative business previously carried on by the bank. To replace this, some new source of income may have to be devised. At best, however, this can only be compensatory. There is no reason, under present circumstances, to expect in the future more than has been obtained in the past, and shareholders may fairly congratulate themselves if they obtain as much. Mr. Thorburn, the chairman, expressed gracefully the regret with which the directors parted with such an efficient Secretary and Treasurer. Six months ago, in announcing his resignation, the directors placed on record "their sense of the able manner in which he has always discharged the duties of the appointment he has filled since the bank was established, and the marked success which has attended his management." More recently they have given expression to similar sentiments, and finally, they have presented him with a substantial, though by no means an extravagant, monetary acknowledgment of his services.

Mr. Balfour's energies have not been wholly confined to the Bank of Bombay. As a member of the Legislative Council, he assisted in passing some useful Acts. If he had contributed to nothing more than the creation of the Port Trust, his legislative career would have been worthy of mention. On this question his then colleague, Mr. Mowatt, may have been able to enlighten his hosts on Saturday. The opposition to the formation of the Port Trust was greater than might be imagined, seeing the success which has attended the project. The hostility was met and vanquished, and for this sagacious policy Mr. Balfour is entitled to a considerable share of credit. Socially, Mr. Balfour was one of the foremost characters of Bombay. In all clubs and social institutions generally he took a warm interest, and his handsome form and kindly face will long be missed from these agreeable scenes. The recollection of his unlimited hospitality will live, if only to whet the appetites of those who had the opportunity of enjoying it. He was for years a zealous Freemason and has risen to the position of head of the Scotch Freemasons in India. All his life he has been a keen sportsman, and during last season, the thirty-ninth since his arrival in India, he never missed his weekly campaign among the small game at Thana. Of Mr. Balfour personally something must be said, if but to explain the charm of his popularity. He was a Scotchman of a type only too rare. He combined the enthusiasm, the sympathy, and the hospitality of the Celt with the shrewdness and sagacity of the Lowlander. It is not in nature to produce too many specimens of this happy ethnological amalgam, and hence the lively interest exhibited towards that one who has been so long in our midst. As a Scot Mr. Balfour was intensely attached to his native land, and is exhibiting his patriotic affection in a manner singular among his countrymen, by returning to spend the remainder of his days among the scenes of his childhood. Though Mr. Balfour's patriotism was sincere, it was neither narrow nor aggressive; and it was free from the egotism—egotism in speech, in habits, in attire, in theology—which, we are generally told, makes Scottish patriotism unbearable to the Southron. Qualities so rare as those we have attempted to describe, coupled with the practical achievements of an industrious career, are the cause—and an all sufficient cause—for the heartiness and unanimity with which Bombay is wishing a happy even-tide to the career of the genial citizen who now bids us farewell.

IT is a matter of regret that Stock Notes have not become popular, but, failing this result, it is better to acknowledge the fact at once, and endeavour to find a remedy. The object of Government in issuing Stock Notes of small denomination was to tap the hoarded wealth of the country. The scheme originally was well thought out, and if it had been accepted by the population for the purposes intended, the benefits would have been manifold. It is not difficult to understand some of the obstacles which have stood in the way of their adoption. They are less convenient than they might have been, though the restrictions on their usefulness were designed with a reasonable object. Our Simla correspondent, in a telegram referring to the subject, states that there is no ready market for the notes, and mentions some other alleged defects which were not unforeseen. The notes are inconvertible into ordinary paper, and the coupon is not detachable as in ordinary coupon notes. The former provision saved the notes from the operations of speculators, and the second prevented their being employed as remittances. It was intended that the notes should supply the place of the jewellery which it is the custom to hoard up in India. It is not surprising that the scheme should not have been cordially received. Traditional customs are hard to break through. But the attempt must be made, and we are glad to see that Government are disposed to persevere. Meanwhile the opinions of local Governments are to be asked for, before any final decision as to amendment is arrived at.

A CORRESPONDENT, telegraphing from Ulwar, informs us that the continued drought in Rajpootana creates great uneasiness, and the natives anticipate a famine. The seed first set is now all withered and burnt up. If rain comes it must be re-set. Prices have gone up twelve per cent. At Delhi dealers hold stocks, and export is stopping in some parts of the country. Only a few showers fell at the beginning of the monsoon, and nothing has fallen since. The want of rain is felt generally, from Ahmedabad up to Peshawur.

THE SIMLA SEASON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 7.

ALTHOUGH the opinions of all the local Governments and authorities upon the Jurisdiction Bill have been received here, it is likely to be some time yet before they are published. The papers are being passed through the press as quickly as possible, and when completed they will be sent home to the Secretary of State for India, and, as he has called for them, they will not, according to custom, be published in India until some time after he has received them. I believe that the unanimity of opinion against the Bill is remarkable, especially in the Provinces that will be chiefly affected by the passing of the measure; in these Provinces even native officials have given their opinions against such a course. Many suggested compromises come up from Bombay, but of so varied a nature that although they show that certain officials are in favour of compromise, they also prove the difficulty, I may almost say the impossibility, of arriving at a satisfactory solution of the problem now before Lord Ripon's Government. That no compromise can, by any means, be arrived at that will satisfy both Europeans and natives is certain, and I think that no one recognizes this fact better than the Government of India. This mischief already caused between the races is irreparable; it cannot be bridged over by compromise, and none but theorists would imagine that it can. Immediate mischief, likely to be caused by the miscarriage of justice if the Bill were passed in its original shape, may be avoided by modifying the provisions of the Bill in such a manner that none but the highest and most trustworthy of native officials will be effected by it. But even such a compromise can only be tentative, for even provided that it satisfied the European community, it is certain that it would not sat

TELEGRAMS.

STOCK NOTES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUG. 11.

It is an admitted fact that the introduction of Stock Notes has not proved so successful as was anticipated. Up to the present, the sale of the Notes has not been large. The people have not become familiar with them, and complain of the difficulty which they must experience in recovering half of lost notes, and that there is no ready market when the holder wishes to sell, and notes can only be disposed of at a sacrifice.

The Viceroy now reviews, in a Resolution just published, various methods by which the popularity of the Notes may be enhanced, and points out some of the causes that have hitherto tended to retard their sale. Among other proposals is one that a market might be created by authorising the sale of Stock Notes to the public at Presidency towns, making interest payable there also. It is thought that private individuals might also be licensed as vendors. Before arriving at a final decision, the Viceroy invites the opinions of local Governments.

MURDER AT RANGOON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, AUG. 11.

A horrible murder of a Burmese girl, aged eight years, was committed this week in the Kemendine quarter, for the sake of some Rs. 400 worth of gold bracelets she was wearing. Two Burmans and two Burmese women, who are in custody, are supposed to have enticed the victim into a house, where they gagged her and then killed her, burying the body. The Burmese of the quarter expressed the greatest abhorrence at the deed, and lighted up every house at night when they thought an attempt would be made to throw the body into the river. Owing to their assistance, the police were able to recover the body as well as the gold, and to arrest the supposed murderers. One of the women has three children, one of whom told the police that her mother had called the deceased to the house and helped to tie her up and kill her.

THE JUNIATA AT RANGOON.

The American corvette Juniata arrived here yesterday, having come under sail from Calcutta. It is proposed to get up some sports as a welcome to the officers and crew, but the weather is not propitious.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE OPIUM QUESTION.

LONDON, AUG. 11.

Lord E. Fitzmaurice, replying to a question in the House of Commons last evening, said that negotiations are progressing regarding the opium question, and that the British Government have intimated their willingness to accept under certain conditions the proposals of the Chinese Government.

THE CORRUPT PRACTICES BILL.

The House of Commons last night read a third time the Corrupt Practices Bill.

THE REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT IN SPAIN.

MADRID, AUG. 11.

Catalonia has been declared in a state of siege.

Carlist emissaries are showing activity in the north of Spain.

A revolt has broken out among the garrison at Seode Urgel in Catalonia. A portion of the mutineers have entered French territory, where they surrendered without firing a shot.

The governors of the towns where the outbreaks have occurred have all been dismissed from their posts.

RECEPTION TO KING ALPHONSO.

His Majesty King Alphonso arrived here yesterday, and was enthusiastically received by the inhabitants.

RIOTS IN ALEXANDRIA.

ALEXANDRIA, AUG. 10.

Riots occurred here to-day in consequence of natives objecting to the sanitary measures ordered by Government being enforced, but the rioters were speedily dispersed by the police.

REINFORCEMENTS TO TAMATAVE.

PARIS, AUG. 10.

Reinforcements to the number of six hundred men are being sent to Tamatave.

THE CHOLERA IN EGYPT.

LONDON, AUG. 12.

General Stephenson telegraphs that the cholera is decreasing in Egypt, and expresses hopes that they are now nearly out of the wood.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

SUEZ, AUG. 12.

The P. and O. s.s. Deccan left here for Bombay at 7 p. m. yesterday.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, AUG. 11.

Total week's sales of Cotton	43,000	bales.
" " Surats	7,000	"
" Imports of Cotton	54,000	"
" Stock of Cotton	932,000	"
" " Surats	152,000	"
" Stock of Cotton in London	48,000	"

LONDON, AUG. 10.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady. Surats steady.

The London Cotton market has been steady.

Fair Dholleras ..... 9¾d.

The London Cotton market has been firm.

Exchange on India 60 days' sight	1 7/8
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	79¾
4½ per cent. "	93
4 per cent. Consols for account	100
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	102¼
4½ per cent. French Rentes	109
Bar Silver	50 7-16
Arrival—Lon.	

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORT.

(AUGUST 12.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

Hongkong-Shanghai cable interrupted.
Northern cable between Hongkong and Amoy interrupted.
Cable Foochow-Shanghai interrupted.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY, NIGHT, Aug. 11.

10 p.m.	79·3
6 a.m.	78·0
10 a.m.	81·3
2 p.m.	86·8
4 p.m.	86·5

MR. W. R. HAMILTON, Huzur Deputy Collector, Ahmednuggur, has again, we understand, been selected by Government this year to compile the General Administration Report of the Bombay Presidency for the year 1882-83.

THE Russian merchant lately reported to have been at Kabul is now said to have arrived at Mama Kheyl, near Gundamuk, and to have had an interview with the Ameer.

SIR EVELYN BARING will leave Simla for Bombay on the 23rd, "after a severe course of private feasting, crowned by a State dinner given to him by the Viceroy on the evening before. It is said that a proposal to offer the departing Finance Minister a public entertainment was abandoned by his own desire."

A PUBLIC meeting of the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association of Western India was held, on Saturday afternoon, in the Framjee Cowasjee Institute for the purpose of adopting the memorandum and rules of the Association, prepared by the committee appointed at a meeting held in the Town Hall in March last. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bayley presided, and there was a large attendance. The Chairman having briefly opened the proceedings, a resolution adopting the rules of the Association was carried with acclamation. The motion was proposed by Mr. J. Morris, seconded by Dr. Macdonald, and supported by the Rev. Mr. Greig, all of whom earnestly inculcated upon the meeting a spirit of healthy and permanent union, in order that the importance, as a class, of the Eurasians and Europeans domiciled in this country might be recognised by Government. As in pursuance of the strengthened educational policy of Government, natives were fitting themselves in ever increasing numbers for positions of trust under Government, it was time that the Eurasians and Anglo-Indians should also try to get a fair share of these appointments, as well as turn their attention to agricultural and industrial pursuits. On the motion of Mr. N. Spencer, a vote of thanks to the Chairman was cordially carried. Mr. Bayley, in acknowledging the vote, said that he would be glad to become an honorary member of the Association, and subscribe a sum of Rs. 200 to its funds. The meeting separated, after singing the National Anthem.

THE Lisbon papers of recent date furnish interesting accounts with regard to the cultivation of salt which has lately been commenced in Mozambique. Some months ago, an area of ground of 2,000 hectares (equivalent to 8942, 2 English acres) was granted to Mr. Almeida Campos for the experiment of salt-pans. He has actively commenced the respective works, and has engaged in it 700 negroes. In November next Mr. Campos expects to be able to load two vessels for Calcutta, in fulfilment of a contract made with a firm at the Cape of Good Hope, by which he has bound himself to supply 30,000 tons per annum. By the end of the year 1885 he hopes to have salt-pans at work capable of producing 80,000 tons of salt-annually. By an analytical experiment made in March last in the chemical laboratory under the direction of Mr. Moisson, at Paris, it was ascertained that the salt produced in Mozambique is of the first quality. It contains 94·52 of chlorate of sodium, 0·45 of chlorate of magnesia, 0·28 of sulphate of magnesia, 0·78 of sulphate of line, 3·52 of water, and 0·36 of insoluble residue.

WRITING on the subject of the locust pest, the *Bombay Catholic Examiner* sensibly says:—"If the whole population of an infested district could be roused to action, some impression might be made on the largest flights of locusts that ever settled down in a country. But this is impossible owing to the apathy of the ryot. This individual is, in the first place, such a believer in fate that he thinks it useless, if not impertinent, to combat cholera, locusts, and other visitations; in the second, he is so accustomed to being paid by a paternal Government for looking after his own interests that he will not stir in his own defence till he is offered cash down for doing it. The Sirkar pays him for killing snakes, it paid him so much a bushel for dead rats a few years ago, and why should it not reward him for destroying locusts, or pay others to kill them? There are orators who stump the country to get up petitions for local self-government, and teach him the art of agitation. We have no objection to local self-government, but it is not too much to say that people who have time to spare for stump-oratory would do more good to the ryot by educating him to a proper regard for his own interests in more important matters."

WITH regard to the expected publication of the Jurisdiction Bill opinions, the *Pioneer* says:—"We are assured that it is, and always has been, decided to publish the opinions in full. The date of their appearance, it is understood, must in some measure depend on the action of the Home Government."

THE committee of the Calcutta International Exhibition have decided the form which the awards are to take. After inspecting and considering the numerous designs sent in, they have adopted that submitted by the Calcutta School of Arts, "principally on account of its excelling all others in its chaste and artistic combination of Oriental designs." The medals are to be executed by Messrs. Wyan and Co., London, and will be wrought according to the instructions forwarded to that firm by the Government of Bengal. His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore has asked for, and been granted, a separate court for Mysore exhibits exclusively. Hyderabad has also been granted the same privilege, as also Cashmere, who has asked for extra space.

A RANGOON telegram, dated August 8, states that the brisk demand for paddy at the Straits continues. The deficit on the rice crop in Java was underestimated.

THE tenders for the Rangoon municipal debenture loan of four lakhs were opened on the 8th instant. The full amount has not been subscribed.

DURING next winter the Punjab Government propose to make trial surveys, the Allahabad paper states, for a suitable line extended to Simla, by tunnelling through the hill 1,000 feet below Dugshai, out into the Subathu valley. From this point a double survey, one winding round below Kheeree Ghat and reaching Simla, *via* Prospect Hill and Lutogh, and the other crossing the river at Kukkur Hutta and making Jutogh by a long détour round the spurs to the westward. The distance in either case, roughly estimated, would be about the same as the present cart-road, 58 miles.

ONE of the effects of the extension of the telegraph system contemplated by the Government of India, to which we referred some days ago, will, it is stated, be to increase the number of offices from which telegrams can be despatched from 1,600 to more than 7,000. This result will be attained by utilising the 6,000 existing post offices as despatching offices whence messages, prepaid in stamps, will be sent by post to the nearest telegraph office at certain number of post offices will also be made regular telegraph offices.

THE Press Commissioner informs us that "Messrs Manning and Collyer, of 141, Fenchurch-street, London, a well-known firm of produce-brokers, are now carrying out experiments for the utilisation of rhea and other Eastern fibres in European manufactures, and will be glad to communicate with any inquirers on the subject."

SAYS the *Straits Times*:—Cholera is prevalent in many parts in the East,—in Java, Sumatra, the Philipines, in Southern China, and other places round about us, and quarantine is being indiscriminately enforced on all steamers from the infected ports, without any proper quarantine establishment here.

A CORRESPONDENT writing to the *Statesman* from Peshawur, August 3, states:—"A merchant in the Ameer's camp at Mama Kheyl says the conversation of the camp is now regarding the terms the Ameer has made with the English. It is stated that the Ameer demanded a crore of rupees, but the British Government have only consented to give twelve lakhs per annum, and it is generally reported that the British Government made the request that, in consideration of this subsidy, the right of marching a British army to Herat *via* Candahar, if necessary, should be granted. This Ameer Abdul Rahman declined, saying that if Russia attacked Herat, he would meet them single-handed, if supported with British gold, and that he wanted merely to be on the same terms with the British Government as his grandfather the Dost was. Nothing more nor less."

THE *Bombay Guardian*:—"Another of the sisterhood connected with the Missions of the Cowley Fathers in Western India has joined the Church of Rome. Is this the third or fourth who have thought it better to identify themselves with a system which they have been taught to imitate so carefully? These Ritualists teach their adherents that there is nothing on earth so worthy of being imitated as the Church of Rome, and yet are quite taken aback when any of them go over to that church. Why is it that it is always the Sisters that thus secede, and not the Fathers?"

IT was a matter of conjecture why the late Mr. Packenham was buried as a Catholic. This, says the *Bombay Catholic Examiner*, has now been made clear by the *Annales de l'Union de l'Isle de Maurice*, which brings us the news that Mr. Packenham, who was for a long time desirous of becoming a convert to Catholicism, received the Sacraments of the Church a few days before his death from one of the Jesuit Fathers of the Mission. The last honours were paid to the deceased by the military authorities, and the solemnity of the ceremony was very touching."

SOME particulars of Mr. Rivers Thompson's minute and the Bengal opinions on the Jurisdiction Bill are given by the Allahabad paper:—

In the ever-memorable debate of the 9th March, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, speaking at the close of the discussion, pledged himself to undertake two things in submitting his opinion upon the Bill to the Government of India—to disprove the existence of those administrative inconveniences that had been made so much of by former speakers, and to call in question the competency of native magistrates to try Europeans, which other speakers had so readily assumed. We believe that Mr. Rivers Thompson's minute, now that it has been presented, makes a very strong case on each of these points, and that a longer and ampler consideration of the subject has strengthened rather than impaired the convictions he then expressed. The Civil List of the Lower Provinces shows but 47 Executive Covenanted Civilians, three of them being of very junior standing, and as the Government possess altogether some 45 districts over which to distribute them, it would not seem to be particularly difficult to arrive at an adjustment of stations without inflicting upon the native Civilian the hardships and inequalities which were so pathetically foretold for him in the "able and exhaustive" speech of Mr. Hunter . . . The fitness of native officers to try Europeans is a more delicate matter, but the Government of Bengal do not, we understand, impugn it on the ordinary ground that they would be disposed to punish unjustly and unduly, but rather that they are too liable to be overawed by the position of European offenders and the pressure of local public opinion. But this is a subject which it is unprofitable to discuss before the papers are made public. We stated some time back that the officers of the Province were against the Bill almost to a man. The expression turns out to be literary correct, as it appears that of all the Europeans consulted one and one only—an American missionary—expressed an opinion in favour of the Bill. In addition to this, 19 native officials also advocated it. On the other hand, 59 officers, comprising practically the whole Judicial and Executive services in the higher grades, and including several natives, were more or less strongly opposed to the measure.

THE *Statesman* has an article deprecating the pronounced race-feeling aroused by the discussions on the Ilbert Bill, which concludes as follows:—

Where there is no race-feeling, the judgment is necessarily calmer, but the Legislature has to deal with two communities, in which this race-feeling is a great factor in the administration of affairs: and the opposition to this measure is so universal, so pronounced, and has so much basis of fact to rest upon as we have seen, that it ought never to have been brought forward in its present shape. It confers nothing upon the people, while it takes from the Englishman what he greatly prizes, and what he deems essential to his safety in the mofussil. The press has been so unwisely conducted, that it has become a point of honour on the part of the native press to insist upon the Bill pure and simple: on the part of the English press and community, to reject it altogether. We do not think that it ought to be so rejected, for it would be to pass a most undeserved stigma upon native gentlemen like Mr. Gupta, who by their abilities and character have forced their way into the Civil Service, as our own youth are doing, to decline to admit their claim to the full powers which belong to the ordinary English civilian. And *there* the Bill should stop, in our judgment, and we believe that it is an impartial one,

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Chamber of Commerce, election of Member, Port Trust, 6 p.m.
Half-yearly Meeting of the Bombay Club, 5-30 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 10th:—Pachumba (s), from Kurrachee; Cholon (s), Marseilles. On the 11th:—Siam (s), from Sydney; St. Bernard, Cardiff. Yesterday:—Gleadow (s), from Rangoon; Ta Hongkong, Bankok; I. G. Amberwitch (s), Aden.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 11th: Simla (s), for Zanzibar; Inchrhona (s), Port Said; Clan Alpine (s), Jeddah; Sheikh (s), Marseilles; Agra (s), London, &c.; C. of Haddington, Calcutta.

THE APOLLO-BUNDER.—The band of the Marine Battalion will not play at the Apollo-bunder this evening.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Cholon and the s.s. Siam entered, and the s.s. Inchrhona left, the dock on Saturday.

A SEAMAN DESERTER.—On Saturday last Inspector Collis, V.C., arrested a seaman named William Kirkby, of the British ship Sheikle, who had deserted, and placed him on board. Mr. Collis received the usual reward of Rs. 10.

THEFT.—Balla Raigoonda was on Saturday last convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of stealing a box containing Rs. 2-2 in cash, the property of Pandoo Hurry from his firewood depot at Doorg Devi. He was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

DROWNED.—A coroner's inquest was held on Saturday last at Parel on the body of Laximon Arjoon, aged nine years. Deceased accidentally fell into a quarry hole in that locality and was drowned. The verdict was that the death of the deceased was caused by his having been accidentally drowned in a quarry hole. The jury expressed the opinion that the quarry hole is dangerous to children, and should be filled up.

LOST.—Gunga, woman, reported to the police on Friday last that, while driving in a reklah with her five children, one of her daughters dropped a gold wristlet, valued at Rs. 60, somewhere between Chuckla and the Arthur Crawford Market.—Cassee, woman, reported to the police on the same day that a gold neck ornament, valued at Rs. 90, had been dropped off her neck somewhere between Candawady and Mahim.

COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS.—Tribhoovun Hurry Vullub and Mahaluximee, woman, were on Saturday last committed by Mr. P. Ryan to take their trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court, prisoner No. 1 on a charge of theft of three Government Promissory Notes for Rs. 1,000 each, the property of Dhunucoverbai, woman, and also of forgery, and prisoner No. 2 with voluntarily assisting in disposing of the said property knowing to have been stolen.

DEATH FROM SNAKE-BITE.—A coroner's inquest was held on Saturday last at Dadur on the body of Janardhun Kessewjee, aged forty-eight years. Deceased was a clerk in the Assessor's department of the Bombay Municipality. On Friday afternoon, while walking over some grass at Sion, he got bitten on the instep of his left foot, and died from the effects of the bite on Saturday morning at about 8 o'clock. A verdict of death from snake-bite was recorded.

FALSE WEIGHTS.—Cooshna Tricum and nine other retail dealers in grocery at the Fort market were charged on Saturday last, at the instance of Inspector Collett, before Mr. P. Ryan with having in their possession false weights with intent to use the same fraudulently. They were all convicted. Two of the accused were fined Rs. 5 each, three others Rs. 3 each, and the remaining five were fined Rs. 2 each. The false weights found in their possession were ordered to be destroyed.

FOUND DROWNED.—A coroner's inquest was held on Saturday last at the morgue, Cammateepoora, on the body of Ghella Mooljee, aged twenty years. The body of the deceased having a bundee and a dhotur on was found floating in the sea off the Prince's Dock. There were no presses, marks of violence. The verdict was that the death of the deceased was caused by his having been drowned in the sea, but under what circumstances he was drowned there is no evidence to say.

ASSAULT.—Abdool Rahimon, Hajee Koodabux, and Curreem Meashoy were on Saturday last convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of committing an assault on Devie Nilkunt on the night of the 27th ultimo with sticks near the Mahomedan burial-ground at Grant-road. Prisoner No. 1 was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment and the other to one month's imprisonment. They were also ordered to be bound over in the sum of Rs. 200 each to keep the peace for a period of six months.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A coroner's inquest was held on Saturday at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital on the body of Abdoola, aged twenty-five years. Deceased was a ship labourer, who, on the previous day, was at work on board the steamship Mount Lebanon, got seriously injured by bags of grain falling on him, owing to the sling by which the bags were being hoisted suddenly giving way. He died from the effects of the injuries he thereby sustained, and a verdict of accidental death to that effect was recorded.

THE BANDSTAND FUND.—Mr. W. A. Baker acknowledges receipt of the following subscriptions towards the Esplanade Bandstand "Band Convenience Fund":—The Hon'ble W. M. Macaulay, Messrs. M. Mowat, F. Fischer, M. B., J. Hutton, Oscar Got, E. Honneger, J. Janni, Harold R. King, Framjee Rustomjee Patel, Basil Lange, A. Hay, H. J., C. T. Meile, C. B. Lynch, G. W. Moir, T. Lidbetter, and Tyrrell Leith, each Rs. 5; Oliver Twist, Rs. 11; Messrs. John Hewson, Geo. K. H., E. C. M., W. G. Mayhew, F. A. L., and J. M., each Rs. 3; Messrs. J. Inzuli and M. L., each Rs. 2; total Rs. 128.

FOUND DEAD.—An inquest was opened yesterday (Sunday) by the coroner, Dr. Blaney, at the Hindoo burning-ground, Sonapore, on the body of Joseph Kelly, a private of H. M.'s 2nd Lancaster Regiment, who was found dead on the reclaimed ground in Back Bay opposite the English Dabool Cemetery on Saturday evening. It appeared that the deceased was 30 years of age, and had been in the regiment for five years, his character being good generally. On the morning of the 9th instant he was alive and well, and in the evening he was found dead on the reclaimed ground opposite the English Dabool Cemetery. In the course of the day he had been seen staggering drunk. The inquest was adjourned.

POONA SOLDIERS' EXHIBITION.—The Central Committee of the Soldiers' Industrial Exhibition, 1883, which was composed as under:—President: Major-General Sir John Ross, K.C.B., Commanding Poona Division. Members.—Colonel C.D. LaTouche, General Duty, Poona; Lieut.-Col. Stavely, R. A.; Lieut.-Col. Bedford, R. E.; Lieut.-Col. Hallowes, 2nd E.Y. Regt.; Lieut.-Col. Strong, 14th N.I.; Lieut.-Col. Griffith, 16th N. I.; Lieut.-Col. Stephen, 1st Bn. R. B.; Major Birch, 9th N. I., Capt. Hanstock, Paymaster, 2nd E. Y. Regt., Hony. Secy. Judges of the different classes exhibited will be appointed by the committee.

JUVENILE IMPOSTORS.—Four lads of the Government Telegraph Department described as signallers and named John W. R. Blunt, Charles G. Gregory, Charles H. Smyth, and James White respectively were on Saturday last charged at the instance of Mr. Hon'ble W. M. Macaulay, before Mr. C.P. Cooper at the Fort Police Court with having deceived the complainant on the 6th instant and thereby induced him to deliver to them the sum of Rs. 5. The accused lads were arrested by Inspector Cobbs. It appears that they had collected several sums of money from gentlemen in Bombay by means of a circular alleged to have been signed by Mr. Thomas, an assistant master of the Cathedral High School, asking for subscriptions towards a fund for forming a cricket club amongst the boys of that school. By these pretences a sum of Rs. 53 or more had been collected. It is believed that there are other boys belonging to the same telegraph department, who have also taken an active part in the matter. The cases against the four accused were postponed for hearing to Wednesday next, the 15th instant. The prisoners were allowed to be liberated on bail in a sum of Rs. 200 each in their own recognizance and one surety each in a similar amount.

BISHOP MEURIN.—His Lordship Bishop Meurin leaves for Poona on Wednesday, where he is to administer the Sacrament of Confirmation, at St. Xavier's Church, on Sunday morning, and at St. Patrick's Church, on Sunday evening. He will also give up a valedictory course of sermons to the congregation at St. Patrick's, commencing on Wednesday evening at half-past 6 o'clock.—*Bombay Catholic Examiner.*

UNUSED TANKS.—Before the introduction of water from the Vehar-lake, Bombay was dependent on tanks. These are found in all parts of Bombay, some of them of immense size. Being scarcely used, the water stagnates, and they soon become pestilential. It is to us a wonder that these tanks should be allowed to breed miasma, year after year. Why is not the water utilized for the streets? The daily agitation would keep them from stagnating. Or, still better, why are they not reclaimed?—*Bombay Guardian.*

MILITARY NEWS.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF (Sir Donald Stewart) will probably leave Simla about the 1st of November, and will visit Banda, Nowgong, Saugor, and Pachmarhi before proceeding to Calcutta and Bangalore.

GENERAL SIR H. MACPHERSON has returned to Allahabad after paying a flying visit to Sagowlie and Calcutta.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL SIR O. V. TANNER, the *Sind Gazette* says, is now at Thull Chotiali, and returns to Quetta shortly *via* Giral and Camp New Cantonments. Sir R. Sandeman is at Ziarut.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR H. T. MACPHERSON, Commanding the Allahabad Division, and Lieutenant-General Hughes, Commanding the Sirhind Division, have been granted 60 days' privilege leave. Brigadier-Generals Wilkinson (Presidency District) and Massy (Gwalior District) also proceed on 30 and 43 days' privilege leave respectively.

COLONEL HENRY HAMOR STANSFIELD, Bengal Infantry, Commandant Darjeeling and Northern Bengal State Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, comes in for his colonel's allowances on the 23rd September, and will proceed to England. He served through the Indian Mutiny in 1857-58, and was present at the siege of Lucknow, operations in Oude, and in the Azimghur and Jugdespore districts, for which he received the medal with clasp.

MAJOR P. H. GREIG has been appointed Station Staff Officer at Ahmednuggur, in succession to Major Fagan, whose tenure of the office expired on the 5th inst.

COLONEL W. T. BAKER, of the Suffolk Regiment, has retired with the honorary rank of Major-General. He has been granted full pay on retirement, having 35 years' service. In the same *Gazette*, the Pioneer remarks, Colonel R. J. Hughes, C. B., lately commanding the Presidency District, having succumbed to the age clause of the new Warrant, has also been retired, and has been granted the same honorary rank of Major-General. "It would be amusing, perhaps, to hear General Hughes' opinions or remarks on the subject, for he is a plain-spoken man and calls a spade a spade. His conduct at Ahmed Kheyl helped to prevent a disaster, and it seems hardly fair treatment that he should never be allowed to rise above an Honorary Major-General with a little over £400 a year pension. Such treatment is not the way to make the British service popular."

COLONEL SAM MADDEN, C.B., 1st Battalion King's Own Light Infantry (South Yorkshire Regiment), now at Bareilly, who has come under the age clause of the Royal Warrant of 1881, on the 5th of last month was compulsorily retired, after serving his country for forty years, less one day. The news of his forced retirement was his having reached the age of 59 years. The retirement of Colonel Madden leaves a good service pension for disposal.

LIEUTENANT HEDLEY WRIGHT, of the 11th (Prince of Wales's Own) Bengal Lancers, has proceeded from Umballa to the Straits Settlements on three months' leave of absence.

CAPTAIN R. S. RIDDELL, Paymaster 2nd Battalion East Surrey Regiment, intends proceeding on privilege leave for 60 days, Lieutenant R. D. Wynyard performing his duties during his absence.

SIXTY days' privilege leave of absence, from 17th August, is granted to Major E. Hay, 7th Bengal Cavalry.

COURT MARTIAL.—At a European District Court-Martial held at Ahmednuggur on 7th August, Private James Dwyer, 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade, a soldier of the regular forces, was arraigned upon a charge of striking Sergeant Charles Redmall on the face with his clenched fist, the said Sergeant Redmall being his superior officer, and being in the execution of his office. The Court found the prisoner guilty of the charge, and sentenced him to be imprisoned with hard labour for six months.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, Aug. 10.—A further decrease of pressure is reported, but the change is neither so large nor so general as it was yesterday, and at a few stations in the west and south, and in Assam, the barometer is rising. Little alteration has occurred in the distribution, and though northerly breezes are reported from Sialkot, Simla, and Mussoorie, the wind retains its general westerly direction over North-Western and Western India, and its southerly direction in Bengal and Burmah. Slight showers have fallen at Sialkot and Rawul Pindee, but with these exceptions there has been no rain over the Punjab, while the North-West Provinces, Behar, Central Provinces, Central India, Rajputana, Sind, and Guzerat are equally dry. Rain to-day:—Dhubri, Cuttack, and Colombo, 2 inches; Sibsagor, Darjeeling, Purneah, Chittagong, and Mercara, 1 inch; Kurnool, Bellary, Thayetmyo, Moulmein, ½ inch. Previously:—Dinagepore, 2 inches.

PUNJAB.—A letter from Simla, written on Monday, says "we have had a steady 30 hours' down-pour here." At Mussourie, too, there has been heavy rain. In Lahore, there are clouds, but no rain. In Umritsar, however, it has been raining heavily.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.—The following is the official summary of the North-West Province crop and weather reports for the week ended on August 8:—"There has been little rain during the week, except in Benares and Gorakhpur; but in most districts the prospects of the crops are still good. More rain, however, is wanted in several districts, and in Saharunpur some of the crops have begun to wither. No injury has as yet been caused to the crops in Meerut, where, as in Agra, irrigation is being resorted to. The general health is good. Some cases of cholera of a mild type have occurred in Allahabad, Cawnpore, and the disease is reported also from Agra and Saharanpur. Prices are generally steady."

RAINFALL ON THE B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

WE are indebted to the Agent of the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the following return of rainfall at stations along that line, for the week ending Saturday, the 4th August:—

	In.	Cts.		In.	Cts.
Panjoo	53	53	Memdabad	17	95
Vaitarni	59	83	Ahmedabad	20	76
Palghud	69	19	Viramgaum	17	5
Golvad	53	71	Wadwan	11	71
Bulsar	54	48	Kharagora	15	77
Surat	40	69	Pali	31	41
Broach	28	42	Dubhoee	29	61
Baroda	31	79	Godhra	28	7

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

Aug.	Colaba. In. cts.	Fort. In. cts.	Esplanade. In. cts.	Byculla. In. cts.
Previously reptd..	54 34	57 30	54 75	61 21
10 Friday	0 13	0 00	0 00	0 00
11 Saturday	0 4	0 00	0 00	0 00
12 Sunday	0 0	0 00	0 00	0 00
Total	54 51	57 30	54 75	61 21
Corresponding date last year	56 70	66 73	64 25	65 44

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort Esplanade, and Byculla are made up to 8 p. m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

HOME REMITTANCES.

(OFFICIAL INTELLIGENCE.)

WEEKLY memorandum of remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council bills:—

Amount to be remitted during 1883-84	£16,500,000
Remitted from 1st April, 1883, to date	6,078,230
Balance to be remitted from date	£10,421,770
Rs.	
March, 1884	£10,321,000

THE BHOWNUGGUR COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

AN adjourned ordinary general meeting of shareholders of the above company was held last Saturday at the offices of Messrs. C. H. B. Forbes and Co., Mr. C. H. B. Forbes presiding.

A report was submitted by the directors, stating that the ordinary annual general meeting held on the 12th June was adjourned in order that Messrs. Greenwood and Motiram Bhugobhai might proceed to Bhownuggur to examine the accounts of the company that had been kept by the managers there and to report thereon. The board had received Mr. Greenwood's and Mr. Cheetham's reports on the state of affairs at the mill on the 30th ult. and 2nd inst. Mr. Greenwood, after reviewing the circumstances, said in his report that he thought that a thorough investigation would prove costly, while it would result in no practical value. The directors, in their comments on Mr. Greenwood's report, said that he referred to the management in Bombay as not being apparently "of that active and vigilant character which was especially essential to the success of every cotton mill." They submitted it was hardly the intention of the shareholders that Mr. Greenwood should go to Bhownuggur in order to investigate the management in Bombay, and considering that he had stayed only one day at Bhownuggur, and that he never had investigated the working of the Bombay office, his strictures and conclusions against the management in Bombay could only be conjectural, and therefore of no practical value. The directors advised that the accounts, &c., be passed, seeing that the last day allowed by the Registrar on which they should be filed is the 16th of August, and with regard to the future working of the company the board recommend the following as the only practical courses to be adopted:—1st. That a deputation of shareholders visit Bhownuggur in order to confer with the Dewan and obtain his influence and that of the principal shareholders in Bhownuggur, with a view to induce the managers to retire from the mangement on equitable terms, and to appoint an independent person as manager. That an expert be occasionally sent to report on the working of the mill. If this suggestion was carried out, the board deemed there was every prospect that the mill would eventually become a paying one, and redound to the credit of local enterprise at Bhownuggur.

The only other course was as follows; but the board would be loth to recommend it:—2nd.—That steps be taken to compel the managers, by legal proceedings or otherwise, to carry out the terms of their agreement in a proper manner. If neither of the above courses were adopted, the only alternative appeared to be to put the company in voluntary liquidation.

The Chairman said—Gentlemen, this meeting was, as you are doubtless aware, adjourned until to-day in order that the Report of Messrs. Greenwood and Motiram might be received. The directors have now caused Mr. Greenwood's letter to be printed and circulated, as well as a Report made by Mr. Cheetham. These documents with the comment of the board thereon speak for themselves, and I do not intend to take up any of your time to-day in further commenting on them. The board have endeavoured to give as much effect as possible to the wishes of the shareholders with regard to the audit of the accounts and other matters, and think that the time has now arrived when it must be definitely settled whether the accounts and report are adopted or not. Before proposing the resolution for the adoption of the report and account, I wish to say a few words on the past history of the company and theevents that have led up to the present climax. The present mortgagees and managers were appointed in 1879 for a period of ten years on the understanding that they should advance the sum of Rs. 3,30,000 to the company on mortgage, they in return receiving interest at 9 per cent. per annum and a commission of a quarter anna a pound on all yarns produced and ten per cent. on the profits after deducting the sum of Rs. 2,00,000 when Mr. Jehangir Hormusjee muttered something to the chairman.

Mr. Read.—Are you a Bhownuggur merchant, Mr. Jehangir?

Mr. Jehangir.—No.

Mr. Read.—Then stop your interruptions.

Mr. Vizbhoocundas.—Please don't talk in that manner to——

The chairman.—Such a remark ought not to be made. That is not the way to address any gentleman.

Mr. Read.—I am in order. It is not for the directors to pass this balance sheet, but for the shareholders. You all may boast of your riches. (Laughter.) I care not for your proxies. (Renewed laughter.)

Mr. Vizbhoocundas.—These remarks are very uncalled for.

Mr. Read.—My remarks go to show that I intend to bring forward an amendment. I protest against this balance sheet being adopted, for the simple reason that Mr. Greenwood in his report has declared that no cotton receipts were forthcoming from Mr. Venishunker Luxmishunker, and is this the——

Mr. Meili.—Yes; but allow me to tell you that your remarks were very uncalled for. You ought to be more in order.

Mr. Read.—I intend to be in order.

Mr. Vizbhoocundas.—Then why did you say that?

Mr. Read.—Because I think the directors intend to crush us. I fail to see why we should be called on to give our assent to such a balance sheet.

The chairman.—Do you think there is anything wrong in the balance sheet?

Mr. Read.—I am inclined to believe so, therefore I wish to propose an amendment to the effect that a committee of shareholders be appointed to proceed to Bhownuggur with an able accountant to investigate the affairs of the company and to insist upon all receipts of disbursements made on the company's behalf.

Mr. Read.—Will you kindly name the company's manager or the party who buys cotton for the company in Bhownuggur?

The chairman.—The managers are the mortgagees of the company.

Mr. Read.—I call upon you to tell me what individual buys the company's cotton in Bhownuggur? I believe it is Venishunker Luxmishunker. Are you aware that he carries on a large cotton business between Bhownuggur and Bombay?

The chairman.—I believe he does export a large amount of cotton.

Mr. Vizbhoocundas.—And what of that?

Mr. Read.—I believe you represent him.

Mr. Vizbhoocundas.—What does that matter?

Mr. Read.—It does matter.

Mr. Jehangir remarked that Mr. Read's questions were irrelevant, that he was wasting time, and that he was asking legal questions which a solicitor would ask a client.

Mr. Read.—But we have been told by Mr. Greenwood that the cotton bought by the company has never been weighed, except by the manager himself. I say it is a very serious——

The chairman.—The managers have had a very costly remuneration for the purpose of buying cotton for the company, and they are the proper person for buying and weighing the cotton. I don't see who else would do it.

Mr. Read.—What about the unfortunate company?

The chairman.—It is the duty of the accounts to buy and weigh the cotton.

Mr. Read.—Where are the accounts?

The chairman.—The accounts are in the books. The only things the managers did not produce were the receipts. Instead of receipts, entries were made in the durbar books which can always be verified.

Mr. Read.—Yes; but then again the parties who have sold cotton ought to have their books compared with the durbar book.

The chairman.—That is what we asked Mr. Greenwood to do, but he did not do it.

Mr. Read.—Then we have to accept whatever the managers say as correct.

The question next turned upon the weighing of the c

for believing that the water-supply is now insufficient? There was the general evidence which most of them could give that water could not be procured at reasonable times in reasonable quantities in localities where it should be available. They heard, and they received from the outlying districts, complaints of insufficiency of water. Complaints were made by the Health Officer that villages were afflicted with guinea-worms through drinking impure well water, and he appealed to the Municipal Commissioner to supply pure Vehar water to these districts. Dr. Weir mentioned a few circumstances showing the insufficient and unequal supply of water to the population. In the beginning of this year an outbreak of cholera occurred at Sewree on the east of the Chinchpokli Hill, close to Gorapdeo, and also not far from the city. The people, all very poor, drank well water. The wells had to be closed, but where were the people to obtain water from? There are, it is true, taps at Gorapdeo, but the population had so much increased, and the supply of water was so small, that the labourers from Gorapdeo might have been seen rushing in the twilight to a well in Mazagon. A tap had had to be erected at the Municipal stable about a mile distant, and water for the sick and for the people in this portion of Sewree had to be carried from the Municipal stable on Parel-road. A member of this Corporation could tell of the supply of water in Worli, where he has had to contend with an outbreak of cholera. Only yesterday Dr. Weir received an appeal from the Health Officer to give pipe-water to villages stricken with cholera at Mahim Bazaar and Gopee Tank-road and four cases of cholera occurred at Tannery Gopee-road Lane as well water was decidedly dangerous under present circumstances. These were facts within the knowledge either of members of the Corporation or of himself (Dr. Weir), and these facts indicated very clearly that the water-supply was either insufficient or very unequally distributed to the population. But when they examined the statistics of the average quantity of water from Vehar and Tulsi delivered in the city, they found that the supply of water must be insufficient for the population. Dr. Weir would ask members to take down these facts so as to assist them in this discussion. The average supply of water now is 18·42 gallons per head. After the improvements had been carried out for which they lately sanctioned 12 lakhs the supply would be 19·72 gallons per head, but the population increased from 1872 to 1881 at the rate of over 2 per cent. yearly, and there was no valid reason for thinking the increase in the next nine years would be less. There was reason to think it might be more so that the population in 1891 would be 946,373, and the water-supply in 1891, would be after the improvements they have sanctioned been carried out but 16·1 gallons per head. Now it was 18·4, that is, the want of water in 1891 would be greater than now. They must realise that clearly. Some allowance must be made for the equalizing and controlling effect of the reservoirs; a more equal delivery would be possible; but still there was the fact that the average would be 16·1 gallons per head. Let them examine the figures of water supply still more closely. What was the average of 18·4 gallons of water per head which was now delivered to the population? An average was said to be the mean of unequal quantities, that is exactly what the average supply of water to the population of Bombay, the mean of quantities of unequal distribution. In favoured sites the supply may be even 30 gallons per head; verdant lawns and the rich glow of flowering plant lived on and consumed streams of water. Dr. Weir believed the supply of water in some districts was not more than 10 gallons per head, and in one district most densely crowded with the toilers in the most foul-some occupations, Dongree, the water delivered was about 5 gallons for each soul. No doubt the reservoir would to some extent equalize these inequalities. Dr. Weir could only regret that they had no statistics showing the delivery of water by sections; and he must say they should have statistics showing the incidence of supply to each distinct area of population as clearly as the rate of mortality by sections. They might possibly wish to know what the Municipal Commissioner was likely to do should this resolution be passed. The resolution committed the Corporation to nothing although it might commit the Municipal Commissioner to a scheme. So far as Dr. Weir was personally concerned and so far as he could recommend any scheme beyond expedients to relieve immediate wants, he should recommend Tansa. Mr. Walton estimated that the small Tansa scheme at 90 lakhs would give 9 million gallons daily. There was one natural advantage in the position that recommended Tansa to him (Dr. Weir), and that was that the rainfall was enormous. It was estimated to be 30 per cent. greater than Vehar. He would read to the meeting some remarks from Major Tulloch's report on Tansa. But he did not think the Municipal Commissioner would recommend any scheme already recommended until that scheme had been most carefully examined. Cleverly as Major Tulloch's schemes had been arranged they were the schemes of one man, and that man was absent. Possibly the first step the Municipal Commissioner would take should they accept this resolution, was to ask for a staff to survey the grounds surveyed by Major Tulloch and to examine his estimates. Values had changed since Major Tulloch's report was written. Dr. Weir did not take so hopeful a view of the financial position as Dr. Blaney, but the Municipal Commissioner would be called on to devise new means for increasing the revenue. There were possibly devices by which the revenue might be increased by indirect taxation; but the question was rather—how do you think more water is required? When he told them the Tansa scheme would take eight or possibly ten years to execute, and the preliminary surveys would take more than a year, he thought they would agree with him that the means for increasing the water-supply could [illegible] too early considered. Mr. Ollivant clearly [illegible]ed the necessity of increasing the water-[illegible]nd providing for the want of the population [illegible] years hence. He wrote in proposing the [illegible]ks (page 31):—"That some extension of [illegible]sent sources of supply may with the [illegible] increasing population be necessary in [illegible]se of some few years, is quite possible; [illegible] present, I think the most reasonable [illegible]ell as the most economical course is to make Vehar and Tulsi as complete as possible." Dr. Weir said he need scarcely allude to the financial prospects of the city and the expedients which might be necessary to provide for works to be finished ten or twelve years hence even if sanctioned soon. Loans might be taken on a different system so as to save interest. In regard to any new scheme he need not say that extension—small no doubt and limited—in relief of the water-supply by completing Vehar and Tulsi, could be secured at a smaller cost than by entering on a new scheme. This was Mr. Braham's view on this question. Mr. Braham remarked:—"I would draw your attention to the last para. at page 50 of Mr. Ollivant's statement of extraordinary expenditure submitted to the Town Council and Corporation with his budget for the current year in which he points out the advisability of utilizing the Kennery gathering ground to increase our water-supply at some future date. The works necessary to do so will cost 12 lakhs of rupees (the estimated cost being 20 lakhs, of which 8½ have been already sanctioned by the Corporation), and will provide an increased water-supply of 2 million gallons per diem with other advantages mentioned by him. When these works are carried out our water-supply will be increased to 23 gallons per head per diem. I am of opinion that the Kennery gathering ground should be utilized without loss of time, and that the necessary funds, viz., 12 lakhs, should be provided at once. The works will probably take three years to complete. Our water-supply would then be equal to 23 gallons per head per diem on the present population. By the time these works were completed the measures to be taken up for the prevention of waste will have been complete. If it is then found that the water-supply is insufficient, then the Tansa scheme would have to be undertaken." Mr. Walton was, Dr. Weir was glad to say, in favour of a Tansa project for permanently increasing the water-supply. He wrote to Dr. Weir as follows:—"I am of opinion that no comparatively small scheme for augmenting our water-supply should be considered, but that a large one capable of addition, if necessary, such as Major Tulloch's Tansa scheme should be adopted. But even with Ewoor, which would enable us to increase the rate per head per diem over the area now supplied from Vehar from 15 to 24 gallons, yet having in mind the rapid increase in the population of Bombay, viz., 1,23,000 in nine years, and assuming the same rate to continue, it will only require a period of ten years from this date to find the population of Bombay verging upon a million, and then the Vehar-cum-Ewoor supply would be reduced to an apportionment of 19½ gallons per head, only a condition very little short of that which we are in, too after an expenditure of 50 lakhs of rupees. Ewoor being in the immediate vicinity of Tulsi, is probably the one site above all others to which attention would be turned as the means for increasing our water-supply. It can only yield from 8 to 8½ gallons per head per diem for that portion of Bombay now supplied by Vehar, and would thus increase the rate per head to 24 gallons, but the cost would be at least 30 lakhs, and then the present rate of increase of the population continues for ten years' time, the rate will only be 19 gallons per head, as I said above little better than the present apportionment." In conclusion Dr. Weir said he could not see facilities being created for removing subsoil water and reducing dampness in future, he should not support any motion to discharge more water into the city; the portion of rainfall that soaked into the ground was estimated to be equal to nearly 10 gallons per head of the population, but as one portion of the drainage scheme has been sanctioned and as other portions must be sanctioned, he must support this motion.

Dr. P. C. De Souza said that, as he had on a former occasion supported the drainage scheme, any movement which aimed at increasing their water-supply would have his cordial support. Cholera did not now prevail to the extent it did before the introduction of Vehar water. The reasons were obvious. Dr. DeSouza then mentioned Worli, Mahim, and other localities, the inhabitants of which, for the want of wholesome water from Vehar and Tulsi, made useof well and tank water, with the result that they suffered from cholera and other epidemics. He trusted that stand-pipes would be furnished in such localities, and that thereby much disease would be prevented.

Mr. Dadabhoy Nowrojee thought that it was unnecessary, before they actually took any practical steps to enter into a detailed account of their wants in regard to the water-supply. He doubted that the figures given as to the supply from Tulsi and Vehar were correct; he believed that the supply per head of the population was below what it was represented to be. He thought that they should not consider the scheme entirely on the basis of ways and means, but they must also take into consideration the large and important indirect benefits not only to the health, but also to the rising prosperity of the city. Water was known as the greatest and most efficacious medicine a city could be provided with. If the drainage system was to be carried out, they must have a large supply of water. He admitted that their coats should be cut according to the cloth, but there were occasions and necessities when the point should be stretched a little further.

Dr. Blanc observed that he should be sorry to see Dr. Blaney's proposition shelved, for he thought Mr. Pherozeshaw's amendment contemplated a shelving of it. If once shelved, there was little chance of the scheme being again brought before the Corporation for a long time to come. The Municipal Commissioner was always reticent with regard to house-connections and allowing night-soil to pass into the sewers for want of a sufficient supply of water. The Corporation should not allow themselves to be led away into supposing that their present water-supply would be thrown away or made useless if they obtained another and sufficient supply. An accident or interruption might occur to one source of supply, occasioning a water famine, when they could fall back upon the other source of supply. At present the Municipal Commissioner was loth to close wells and tanks that were filthy and a source of disease, simply because he could not count, in case of an accident, upon an independent water-supply for the city.

Mr. Gokuldas Jugmohundas was in favour of Mr. Pherozeshaw's amendment. Three months would be the shortest time required for surveys; and they could wait until Mr. Ollivant's return before taking any decisive action. There was no urgent, pressing necessity for hurrying on the scheme; and no representation had been made by large bodies of the population for an extended water-supply for the city. They would wait only about three months until Mr. Ollivant's return; and he might be able to tell them something important about the artesian wells. Mr. Gokuldas saw no reason to suppose that either the city or the Corporation would suffer by a three months' delay. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Pherozeshaw.—My intention is not to shelve the scheme at all.

Dr. Weir, in the course of the discussion, said he had no intention of proposing any scheme for a water-supply to the Corporation. In case Dr. Blaney's resolution was passed, he would forward it to Mr. Ollivant for his information and advice as to what should be done. In selecting the staff for making preliminary inquiries, he would ask Mr. Ollivant to appoint the officers for that purpose. All that Dr. Weir could do at present was to ask the officers of the Municipality, over-worked as they were, to collect information and submit their reports.

Dr. Blaney said he had altered his mind as to his making a reply, and would make none. He was glad of the unanimity of opinion among the members as to the necessity of an increased water-supply. Mr. Nowrojee was in favour of preventing all waste, stopping the supply of water for gardens except through meters, and doling out water to the inhabitants even in densely-crowded localities; but he forgot that we should thereby have to open more cholera mixture bottles. (A laugh.) As regarded Mr. Pherozeshaw's amendment, he might say that the subject would necessarily have to stand over until Mr. Ollivant's return from England; and there was therefore, he thought, no necessity for such an amendment.

On a division, Mr. Pherozeshaw's amendment was lost, and Dr. Blaney's proposition was carried by fifteen votes against five.

The Corporation then adjourned until Friday next.

THE EURASIAN AND ANGLO-INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

A PUBLIC meeting of the Association was held on Saturday afternoon at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, for the purpose of adopting the memorandum of the Association prepared by the sub-committee appointed in March last. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bayley presided; and amongst others, there were present—Mr. N. Spencer, the Rev. T. Greig, Mr. J. Macfarlane, Mr. Brown (of Messrs. Hore, Conroy, and Brown), Dr. D. Macdonald, Mr. J. Morris, the Rev. Father Clark, Mr. E. Freeborn, Mr. F. Rowland, Mr. J. P. Baird, Mr. W. Fearn, Mr. J. N. Hawkins, and Mr. F. C. Brewin (the Secretary of the Association). There was a large attendance.

The chairman, who on rising was received with cheers, said that they had met together to accept the rules prepared by the committee which was appointed at the meeting held in the Town Hall in March last. Many of them were doubtless present at that meeting, and would recollect that Mr. White, from Madras, had addressed them on the advantages resulting from an Association of that kind. A resolution was then passed appointing a sub-committee for the purpose of framing rules like those which had worked beneficially in Madras. The committee had met on different occasions during the last five months, and had prepared with the assistance of Mr. Brown, whom fine chairman personally knew to be a gentleman of ability, the rules which the meeting would be called upon to adopt and confirm. He (the chairman) thought the rules would commend themselves not only to all present, but to every European, official as well as non-official. (Hear, hear.) He was not there to offer any remarks on the rules; but he thought it quite possible that at some future date measures would be introduced which might seriously interfere with the freedom and rights of the Eurasians and domiciled Europeans; and it was therefore with extreme pleasure he read at the commencement of the memorandum that one of the objects of the Association was generally the protection and advancement of the common interests of those two sections of the community. It was intended by the Association to promote commercial, industrial, and agricultural enterprises in British India and elsewhere. The chairman drew the attention of the committee and the meeting to clause 10, under the heading "special," which was to the effect that one of the objects was to provide a meeting hall, library, and reading room. To his mind, a meeting hall in India presented a large, unfurnished, and uncomfortable place; and what they really required was a place where they could resort and have frequent social intercourse. In conclusion, Mr. Bayley observed that it gave him very great pleasure to preside at that the second meeting of the Association. He had no doubt that the movement would do a great amount of good work, and hoped that it would flourish. (Applause.)

Mr. Brewin then read a report of the proceedings of the provisional committee. It stated, among other things, that the rules originally adopted by the sub-committee had been recast and revised by Mr. Brown, solicitor, to whom the Association owed a deep debt of gratitude for his patient, skilful, and disinterested labour.

Mr. Morris then proposed "that the memorandum and rules of the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association of Western India, prepared by the committee appointed at the public meeting held at the Town Hall on the 7th March, 1883, be and they are hereby accepted by this meeting, and that the same be registered under Act XXI. of 1860." He said that the movement was very important, and it bore promise of great things in the future. (Hear, hear and applause.) Everywhere in this great city they saw signs of activity and progress. The natives of India were feeling the influence of contact with Western thought and enterprise, and they were being greatly elevated by beneficent Christian civilization. Their native friends met them in every department of professional and industrial life, on account of the generous and enlightened policy of the Government (applause), and therefore the competition getting was every day keener. The pleasure which he felt in seeing the forward tide of native progress had in it a certain alloy of sadness, as the natives pushed aside and crowded out Eurasians and domiciled Europeans from positions of trust; and every year they saw large numbers of young men belonging to these classes finding themselves without a suitable opening, after having finished their education. The Association would help to forward these classes, and infuse into them that spirit and life which would enable them to cope manfully and hold their own in the hard struggle of life—(hear, hear),—and become an effective force in the development and elevation of the people of India. (Applause.) Mr. White had hit the right nail on the head, when he said that they had lacked energy because they had no unity and no cohesion. There had been some diffidence, some sensitiveness, about ones being a Eurasian, an East Indian and a countryborn. But a man, putting aside the mere accident of birth, should only recognize the true dignity of man. Let a man be only true, and be his nationality what it might, "a man is a man for a' that." (Applause.) Mr. White, able and indefatigable as he was, could not have attained to his present position before the public if he had been ashamed of his own people and his nationality. (Hear, hear.) There was a great future before India, and the speaker entreated them to turn their attention to industrial and manufacturing enterprises. (Applause.)

Dr. Macdonald, in seconding the proposition, observed that the large gathering which had assembled that afternoon was in itself an augury and a promise of future success. He was glad that the Association recognized the fact of the disabilities attaching to Eurasians and Europeans born in India, who had not the same advantages and privileges as Europeans coming from Europe. (Applause.) That seemed to him a piece of great injustice (applause), and the Association would try to secure positions in life for men upon their individual merits alone, irrespective of the mere accident of birth. The speaker urged upon the Association the spirit of healthy and permanent union, which would be of great benefit to the community and do greater good to their children. (Applause.) Unless they took a firm position and got to be recognized as an important class, they would find great difficulty in securing appointments for their children, especially as the natives of this country, taking advantage of the opportunities of education which were afforded by Government, were fitting themselves, in ever increasing numbers, for positions of trust. The speaker further added that they should learn the value of money, and practice thrift within reasonable limits.

The Rev. Mr. Greig rose to support the motion. He said that he recognized in the Association a power or an engine which might be of very great value in raising the whole tone of Indian society. (Applause.) The speaker remarked that they should not be ashamed of any work by which they could get an honest living, and gave instances of persons who had left their employment because they disdained to do what in their false pride then imagined to be mean work. But it was better to gain an honest living than to be a burden upon friends and relatives. (Applause.) If they turned to farming or other industries, they must work like coolies, if they wished to succeed and prosper. He wished there were some legislative measure compelling people to earn an honest living, rather than go about from station to station, throwing themselves upon the resources of the charitable public for their miserable support. He thought there should be an agency in every station for the purpose of ascertaining every man's character, so that wolves in sheep's clothing might not have a chance of preying upon those who were more honest, so that the good might obtain a passport to those who were good, and the bad might come to be known in time. (Applause.) An organization of the character he proposed had been founded by native merchants some years ago, by which every European's character and credit followed him from station to station, so that no one was in a position to cheat and swindle his neighbour. If they looked steadily to their purpose and inculcated Christian morality among themselves, there would be no reason to grumble for want of employment. (Applause.)

The resolution then being put, was carried with acclamation.

On the motion of Mr. Spencer, a cordial vote of thanks was tendered to Mr. Justice Bayley for presiding.

The chairman, in acknowledging the vote of thanks, stated that he would be glad to become an honorary member of the Association, and would subscribe Rs. 200 to the fund of the Association. (Loud applause.)

The meeting having sung the National Anthem, separated.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—Pre-eminently the Cod Liver Oil for use in India and in warm climates. Joseph J. Popo, Esq., late Staff-Surgeon, Army, writes: "I found during my Indian experience that the worth and character of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil remained unchanged by tropical heat or foreign climate, and it was, from its uniformity of character particularly adapted for long-continued administration. The Oil of Dr. de Jongh places in every one's reach a reliable and valuable remedy, one that cannot be too widely recognized." Sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, by all chemists, druggists, and storekeepers. Sole Consignees, ANSAR, HARFORD, and Co., 77, Strand, London.

GRANT COLLEGE MEDICAL SOCIETY.

A MEETING of the Grant College Medical Society was held in the library of Grant Medical College on Wednesday, the 8th inst., at 4-30 p. m. Present:—Dr. Atmaram Pandurung, Vice-President, in the chair; members: Drs. Carter, Dadabhoy Jamasjee, R. R. Vicaji, Cowasjee Hormusjee, Pherozshaw Pallonjee, Pestonjee Muncherjee, Pandurung Gopal, Ardaseer Pestonjee Kama, G. V. Coutinho, Venaek Govind, Sorabjee Dosabhoy Naderaha, Ardasir Dadabhai Mody, A. Bocarro, Dinsha B. Master, Framjee Dorabjee Davicha, J. J. Cursetjee, Bazunjee Dadabhoy Kapadia, Kavasjee Eduljee Dadachanjee, Nanabhoy Rustomjee Oomragher, J. A. da Gama, Jumnadas Premchund, and Temuljee Bhicajee, Secretary; Dr. Hatch, visitor.

The President proposed to place on record the death of the late lamented Secretary of the Society, Dr. C. F. Khory, who, he said, served the society for nearly fifteen years. His sudden death within eight days after the last meeting, from cholera was greatly to be deplored. He was a very able and energetic secretary, and the society was always thankful to him for his services, and unanimously elected him as their secretary every year.

Other members present also spoke about his ability and usefulness. He was really, they said, the life and soul of the society.

Dr. H. V. Carter, who was present, said that he was himself president of the society for many years, and concurred with the remarks made by the previous speakers. He said that the late Secretary was the most efficient member of the society, and had independence of judgment and great energy, and that the present better condition of the society was mainly due to his untiring zeal and efficient management. As a mark of respect to his memory, the meeting was adjourned, and the reading of the paper on the "Causes, prevention, and treatment of cholera," by Dr. Temuljee Bhicajee Nariman, the honorary secretary, was postponed to Wednesday week.

THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL ON RACE ANIMOSITIES.

REPLYING to an address presented to him by the Municipality, Chinsurah and Hooghly, at Chinsurah, on Tuesday last, the Hon. Mr. Rivers Thompson, Lieut.-Governor of Bengal, referred to the great changes which had taken place since his arrival in the country, or even within the last ten years. Even within the compass of view of the vessel, they could see the great engineering works which were being undertaken to connect Hooghly with the 24-Pergunnahs. In coming up the river from Calcutta, he had been struck very forcibly with the extent of the industries which were being promoted along each bank. There were every-where jute mills and other industries which supplied labour for the crowded populations of these agricultural districts, and all these, they must permit him to say, were due to the enterprise of Englishmen. All these changes must be telling on the minds of the people, and telling in a way which they must realise for themselves, and which, he must say, was breaking up their caste prejudices. Female education also must have its effect on native society. He deplored, no one could do so more, for it affected very much those differences between Europeans and natives which had found such severe expression during the past few months. It was difficult to say whether Europeans or natives had begun them, but they were begun, and they found strong expression, especially in Bengal. He would be glad if the cause of these animosities were removed. They seemed to him to be based on a very small matter. After all, the Bill to give native criminal jurisdiction over Europeans, which had given rise to these differences, was such a petty and small affair, that if it were passed, it would confer the privilege on only two natives in India. Whereas on the other side it offended the susceptibilities, and he was inclined to think the just susceptibilities, of a very large class. Whichever way it was settled, he would be very glad if this cause of dispute were removed. He would be very glad of it, because he thought it turned away their attention from the development of those great reforms to which the Government of India, and also the Government of Bengal, attached very great importance. He referred to their co-operation as Municipal Commissioners in the administration of their towns. He had always held that, while they could manage very successfully with regard to town municipalities, it would take some time to establish these bodies in the districts. He hoped that before the end of the year, the Municipal Bill would have become law, and as soon as that was done, they would be able to apply its provisions to all municipalities in the Presidency. He hoped they would accept what he had said in good part, as that of a sincere well-wisher to their district.

BENGAL.

A MAHARAJAH TEA PLANTER.—We are informed on good authority that H. H. the Maharajah of Nahun is about to purchase that magnificent estate in the Western Doon, known as the Annfield Grant and Tea Estate. His Highness is reputed to be a keen man of business, and in his hands the estate will, no doubt, pay handsomely. Enterprise of this kind is rare amongst native princes, and we wish His Highness every success in this and the numerous other industries in which he has embarked capital.—*Himalaya Chronicle.*

CALCUTTA TEA SYNDICATE.—Mr. Thomas Carritt, who undertook to represent the Calcutta Tea Syndicate at the Amsterdam Exhibition, has also visited Rotterdam, Antwerp, Copenhagen, Stockholm, St. Petersburgh and Moscow, on behalf of that body. In Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Antwerp and Moscow he has succeeded in obtaining suitable agents to accept consignments of Syndicate teas on favourable terms.—*Englishman.*

NORTHERN BENGAL VOLUNTEER CORPS.—The strength of the Northern Bengal Volunteer Rifle Corps has, we see from the second annual report, reached 341 rank and file. During the past year a new company has been formed for the Duars, with its headquarters at Jalpaiguri.—*Id.*

AN EXPLOSION.—Whilst the City of Agra was discharging her cargo last night (August 7) at No. 7 Jetty, a case was slung up, and on being put on the Jetty with a little force exploded with a great noise and burst into flames. Luckily no damage was done either to person or property. It has since been found that the case contained certain acids. The police were promptly on the spot.—*Statesman.*

MADRAS.

DEATHS IN MADRAS.—From the 28th ultimo to the 3rd instant, 1 European, 12 East Indians, 10 Native Christians, 266 Hindus, and 38 Mahomedans died in Madras, making a total of 327 persons. The average of the corresponding week for the 10 previous years was 272. The deaths are thus classified: 36 from small-pox, 1 from measles, 80 from fever, 23 from dysentery, 29 from diarrhœa, 3 from cholera, and 155 from other diseases. The death-rate in the week under notice was 42·8 per 1,000 per annum. The mean of the ten previous years was 35·7 per 1,000 per annum.—*Id.*

N.-W. PROVINCES, PUNJAUB, AND OUDH.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT KUSSOWLI.—The Puttialla Raja's vakil, a Mahomedan gentleman, met with rather a curious accident the other day while going up to Kussowlie from Kalka, which ended in his death a couple or three days after. It would appear that, while on his way up, a boulder came rolling down the hill, and striking him on the leg, broke his thigh. He was taken to Masoubra, the Raja's residence at the entrance to Kussowlie, where he lingered for two or three days in great agony, and then expired.—*Statesman.*

A DIVORCE CASE.—In the High Court of Judicature, N.-W. P., on Aug. 3, before Mr. Justice Straight, the case Vaooley *vs.* Tooley was heard. The petitioner, Rosa Elizabeth Tooley, prayed for a judicial separation from her husband, George Edward Tooley, station-master of Indore, on the ground of his adultery with one Eliza Parrice since October last. After going through a lengthy written statement submitted through the post by the respondent, in which he sought to cast certain reflections upon the character of the petitioner, his lordship made the following order:—I can only conclude that the respondent having become attached to the woman Parrice endeavoured to induce his wife to separate from him, in order that he might carry on his intrigue with the former with impunity, and that failing to induce her to countenance such proceedings, or to leave him as he wished, he resolved to leave her, taking the woman Parrice with him. I do not believe that the petitioner either connived at, or conduced to the respondent's misconduct, and I can only characterize the latter's motions, as far as from his statement, as to the mode in which a man may rid himself of a wife of whom he has grown tired, are as extraordinary as they are insufferable. I grant a decree for a judicial separation, and I do further order that upon the 1st day of September next, and upon the 1st of each succeeding month during the petitioner's life, the respondent do pay the sum of Rs. 50 into this Court for the maintenance and support of the said petitioner.

EMBEZZLEMENT BY A POSTMASTER.—The late Postmaster at Burrakur, near Assensole, is wanted by the police. He has appropriated remittances from poor natives to their relatives until he had secured Rs. 600, when he absconded and has not been heard of since.—*Railway Gazette.*

FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—A native platelayer was run over by a goods train between Raneegunge and Assensole, a few days ago, and was cut up in a frightful manner. It is considered he must have struggled to extricate himself as the train passed over his body. The Magistrate of Raneegunge held an inquiry, last Wednesday, to try and find out the train that had caused his death. Several drivers and guards attended the Raneegunge Court to be examined, but none of them seemed to know anything about the accident.—*Id.*

BURMAH.

KING THEEBAW.—A gentleman, resident for over eight years in Mandalay, a Frenchman, and the recipient of numerous favours at King Theebaw's hands, assures us that the vices of cruelty, dissipation, and drunkenness with which the young King of Burma is daily charged, are not really attributable to him. Our informant has had innumerable opportunities of seeing and interviewing His Burmese Majesty, and he believes that few Eastern rulers have been more maligned. Cruelties have undoubtedly been committed at Mandalay, but not by the King's personal direction; on the contrary, our informant adds that the commission of these cruelties—the cold-blooded executions which horrified British Burma a couple of years ago—was really the handiwork of the officials to ensure the permanence of their high offices, and the preservation of the present *regime*. Theebaw's mother, the Queen Dowager, is a bold, designing, clever woman, possessing a resolute character; and she is responsible for much of the bloodshed. While disinclined to accept all that our present informant tells us of the Mandalay Royal Family, it must be suspected that the "annexation party" in British Burma are often misled by the wild stories which they readily accept, repeat, and urge upon the Government of India as reasons and pretexts for the immediate annexation of Upper Burma.—*Pioneer.*

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Ladies' and Gent's Goloshes	...	... " "	3-8
Pure Saxony Flannel Shirts	...	... " "	9-0
" Sleeping Suits...	...	..each "	16-8

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Warm Coats or Ulsters ...	... 38 0 to 50	0
Best White Shirt Bands ...	... each 4	4
Do. do. Collars ...	...	4 8
Best Oxford do. ...	...	5 0
Best Flannel and Silk Wool ...	...	8 0
Cardigan Jackets, very warm ...	... 10 0 to	12
Dressing Gowns	... 13 8 to	25 0
Warm Lamb's Wool Undervests	... each	6 0
Do. do. Pants	.. pair	6 0
Brown Cotton Socks	... per doz.	6 0
Superior Merino Socks ...	... per doz.	20 0
Very Warm Lamb's Wool Socks	... per doz.	25 0
Ribbed Hand-Knitted Socks ...	... do.	30 0
Knicker-Bocker Hose, Hand Knitted	... pair	3 8
Heather Ribbed Cotton	... pair	3 8
Gauze Merino Undervests ...	per ½ doz.	12 0
Extra Superior Gauze Vests ...	... do.	15 0
Stout Merino Vests	... each	5 8
Stout Merino Pants	... each	6 8
Gauze Merino Pants	... each	6 8
Warm Gloves	...	1 8
Warm Mufflers	...	2 0
Travelling Caps	...	4 8
Best Tweed Hats	...	4 8
Best Linen Collars, all shapes ...	... doz.	5 8
Linen Faced Collars	... doz.	0 8
Best Linen Cuffs	... doz.	10 8
Linen Faced Cuffs	... doz.	1 8
Overland Trunks, best make, from	...	27 0
Solid Leather Portmanteaus ...	...	40 0
Railway Portmanteaus	...	13 0
Tan Canvas Courier Bags... ...	...	8 0
Soiled Linen Bags...	...	5 0
Gladstone, or Expanding Bags	...	28 0
Solid Leather Dressing Cases, fitted complete.		30 0
Travelling Baths, with inside basket	from	30 0
Travelling Canteens, fitted complete	from	33 0
Ladies' Air Tight Dress Boxes, in cases	28 0 to	38 0

	Rs. as.
Ladies' Sun Hats...	8 8
Overland Chairs	4 0
Despatch Boxes, with Leather Covers	63 0
Tan Canvas Leggings	6 8
Money Belts, Solid Leather, with 2 Pockets	2 8
Money Belts, Pockets all round, from Rs. 2-8 to	4 8
Block Tin Collar Boxes	3 8
China Glass Slippers	1 0
Morocco Slippers	3 8
Brown Leather Slippers	2 12
Brown or White Canvas Shoes... ...	5 8
Cholera Belts, best Flannel	2 8
Dressing-case or Sodawater Taps	2 12
Marine or Saltwater Soap ... per packet	1 0
Eau de Cologne with wicker cover ...	2 8
Assorted Perfumes ... ... per bottle	2 8
Travelling Pillows ... ... each	1 8
Resais or Quilts ... ... from	5 8
Scotch Mauds and Rugs ... ... from	16 0
Cambric Handkerchiefs ... ... per doz.	5 0
Metal Soap Boxes ... ... from	2 0
Sponges ... ... from	1 8
Sponge Bags	1 8
Rug Straps	2 0
Leather Purses	2 12
Sovereign Boxes	4 8
Razors, ready for use	2 0
Shaving Brushes	2 0
Nail Brushes	1 8
Tooth Brushes	0 8
Hair Brushes...	4 0
Military Hair Brushes in Leather Case	10 0
Nail Scissors ... ... from 1-8 to	2 0
Holdalls, with strong Leather